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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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3 February 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- Soviet Strategy in Africa: Bilateral Agreements
(AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL, Dec 84) 1

ANGOLA

- UNITA Claims Successes, Demands Voice in Namibia Peace Plan
(Andre de Bruyn; REPUBLIKEIN, 12 Nov 84) 4

CAMEROON

- Harmonization of Two Legal Systems Planned for 1986
(TRIBUNE, 28 Nov 84) 7
- New Party To Oppose Biya
(TALKING DRUMS, 19 Nov 84) 9
- Biya Chooses Continuity Rather Than Change as Policy
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84) 11

DJIBOUTI

- Ethiopian Repatriation Program Halted
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84) 13
- Briefs
 Military Agreement 15
 French Aid 15

ETHIOPIA

- Israeli, Soviet, Cuban Military Assistance Reviewed
(AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84) 16
- Briefs
 U.S., Polish Aid 18

GUINEA

Foreign Businessmen Inundate Capital (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84)	19
--	----

LIBERIA

Warm Welcome for Returnees From Ghana (ELWA, 15 Jan 85)	21
Briefs Secom Gives UPP Clearance to Canvass	22

MALAWI

Road Project Underlines Cooperation (Grover Mzumara; DAILY TIMES, 27 Dec 84)	23
Briefs French-Built Patrol Boat	25
Two Helicopters From France	25

MAURITIUS

Trade With South Africa Discussed (L'EXPRESS, 10 Dec 84)	26
---	----

NAMIBIA

Slump Forces Local Mine To Sell (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 19 Dec 84)	29
Development of Gas Field Held Up by Political Uncertainty (THE CITIZEN, 27 Dec 84)	30
Damara Leader Urges 'Struggle' (THE CITIZEN, 28 Dec 84)	31

NIGERIA

Embargo on Passports To Be Lifted 1 January (NAN, 28 Dec 84)	32
---	----

SENEGAL

Briefs French Aid	33
Soldiers Pull Out	33

SEYCHELLES

SPDF Improves Military Communications (NATION, 12 Dec 84)	34
--	----

Briefs		
Ocean Research by Soviets		35
SOUTH AFRICA		
Political Outlook for New Year Discussed		
(Keth Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 28 Dec 84)		36
Bleak Economic 1985 Forecast		
(THE CITIZEN, 28 Dec 84)		37
Talks Between Government, ANC Urged		
(THE CITIZEN, 29 Dec 84)		38
Apartheid Must Go, Say MPs		
(THE CITIZEN, 28 Dec 84)		39
Lambrechts Advocates Continuing Reform To Avoid Revolution		
(DIE BURGER, 8 Dec 84)		40
Opinion Poll on Living Standards, Confidence in Government		
(DIE BURGER, 12 Dec 84)		42
PFP Criticizes Government on Beach Apartheid		
(THE CITIZEN, 22 Dec 84)		43
Landing, Overflying Rights for RSA Airways Negotiated		
(THE CITIZEN, 31 Dec 84)		44
Bishop on Need for New Order		
(THE CITIZEN, 31 Dec 84)		45
Retiring Bishop Leaves With Call for Investment		
(Jill de Villiers; THE CITIZEN, 21 Dec 84)		46
Armcor Payroll Reportedly Reduced		
(THE CITIZEN, 31 Dec 84)		47
Inflation Rate Up to 13,3 Percent		
(THE CITIZEN, 21 Dec 84)		48
Crossroads Leaders To Halt Violence		
(THE CITIZEN, 7 Jan 85)		49
Ship Owners Indicted in Denmark for Arms Shipments		
(BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, various dates)		50
Captain Also Indicted		
Case Expected to Widen, by Anders Wiig		
Additional Details on Case		
Journalist Comments on Vaal Communities		
(Percy Quboz; SUNDAY TIMES, 6 Jan 85)		54

White Pupil Enrollment Is Down in Transvaal for 1985 (Susan Fleming; THE STAR, 28 Dec 84)	58
Mine 'Slavery' Claims Denied (THE CITIZEN, 21 Dec 84)	59
Viljoen: Black Local Authorities Not To Blame for Unrest (THE CITIZEN, 5 Jan 85)	60
Cape Blacks To Seek Court Order on Ciskei Government (THE CITIZEN, 24 Dec 84)	61
Tutu: Blacks Would Welcome Russians as Saviors (SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, 7 Dec 84)	63
Survey: Blacks Should Pay for Unrest Damage (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 21 Dec 84)	65
Briefs	
Netherlands Envoy Supports Peaceful Change	67
Police Raids British News Agency	67
Oxygen Plant for Sasol Two	67
COC Urges Changes	68
Investing in Mozambique	68
SWAZILAND	
ANC Members Warned (THE CITIZEN, 22 Dec 84)	69
Exchange of Trade Representative With RSA Announced (THE CITIZEN, 28 Dec 84)	70
UGANDA	
North Korean Involvement in Civil War (MUNNANSI, Nos 12, 17, 21 Nov 84)	71
300 North Koreans Arrive A Commentary	
ZAMBIA	
Trade Deal With Romania (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 24 Dec 84)	75
Nation To Get More Aid From Norway (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Jan 85)	77
Zairean Refugees Refuse To Go Home (ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL, 25 Dec 84)	79

Briefs

Pulp Project Discussed	80
Kaunda Lauds ZCCM	80
Japan Donates Grain Sheds	80

ZIMBABWE

Air Force Unoperational as Fighting Force (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84)	82
Reasons for Chidzero's Departure Reported (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 12 Dec 84)	85

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET STRATEGY IN AFRICA: BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 84 pp 43-44

[Text]

A major world power, the Soviet Union has, over the past twenty years, made a concerted attempt to increase its influence not only at the periphery of its empire, but also on all the continents around the world and in major waterways. To reach this goal, it has a three-level strategy:

A peripheral strategy, which lets it create a protective glacis at its borders (a policy that can be traced back to the Tzars), which led it to its present deep engagement in Afghanistan; and an ideological strategy aimed at operating outside of its traditional zone of action to:

--create "socialist-oriented nations that have opted for the socialist road to development" in order to "gradually eliminate the imperialist monopolies.

--"and guarantee that the people's state remains in control of the economy" (excerpt from the speech by the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, Leonid Brejnev, to the 21st Party Congress on February 23, 1981).

Finally, it has a maritime strategy aimed at providing the Soviet Navy with bases required for its deployment to let it:

- "cut off ocean communications lines and the arteries that supply the military and economic structures of these countries (aggressive imperialist nations)

- "and exert a decisive influence during an armed conflict on extended theatres of military operations". (declaration by Admiral Gorchkov, Soviet Navy commander on July 28, 1967).

Strategic gains

Seizing the opportunities offered by Portuguese decolonization and the fall of the regime of Haile Selassie in Ethiopia, the USSR gained a foothold in southern and eastern Africa.

In Angola, the MPLA (Movement for the Liberation of Angola), confronted with an opposition that threatened its very existence, turned to the East bloc countries for aid in October 1975 in order to ensure its supremacy over the other liberation movements.

Moscow and Havana responded favorably to this call for assistance with the establishment of a veritable airlift operation that enabled Cuban combat units to be rapidly deployed. Since then, Angola has become part of the Soviet camp. Luanda has become a key strategic base for the USSR, which has installed a floating dock

and permanent naval installations. From this base, Soviet maritime patrol ships monitor all merchant traffic that uses the Cape route to bring oil to European nations.

The recent successes chalked up in Angola by UNITA (National Union for Total Angolan Independence) have obliged Moscow to strengthen the military means placed at the disposition of Angolan authorities.

In east Africa, faced with increasingly strong forces that threatened Ethiopian unity, both in the Ogaden and Eritrea, Colonel Mengistu in 1977 adopted the same stance as the Angolans. Here too, the USSR and Cuba immediately sent both weapons and combat units. Although the Cuban presence has since decreased, the Soviets have maintained their strength in the country, as was underscored by the recent visit to Addis Ababa by Marshal Petrov, Soviet vice-minister of defence.

In the Red Sea, Moscow has a large naval base on the Dahlak islands, over which the airspace has been put off limits to Ethiopian air traffic. From here, the Soviet fleet can monitor maritime traffic to the Suez canal, complementing the surveillance network it operates in the South Atlantic. Admiral Gorchkov's objectives have thus been met.

Both Ethiopia and Angola provide the Soviet Union with significant strategic advantages. Both countries have lost a good deal of independence of action to their Soviet ally. And both went along with Moscow — the only countries in Africa to do so besides Burkina Faso — in boycotting the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, thus further confirming their ideological alignment.

Ideological gains

With these same strategic objectives in mind, the USSR has also entered into military, cultural and economic cooperation agreements with a number of African states. These accords have enabled the Soviets to progressively reinforce their influence on the African continent and to play the role of a major world power there.

Guinea, under President Sekou Toure, in March of 1960 became the first African nation to sign an official bilateral agreement with the Soviets. Shortly afterwards a number of other countries were to follow suit: Algeria, Benin, the Congo, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and, just recently, Zimbabwe.

African heads of state see this as a way of balancing Western influence and of giving themselves greater freedom in their actions by avoiding dependence upon a single dominating ally.

By combining the different forms of Western support, in particular economic and financial aid, with Soviet support, often in the form of military aid, along with Chinese assistance in terms of manpower and technology on occasion, African countries are hoping to ensure their independence and to improve their development outlook.

This evolution has enabled the Soviet Union, which was absent from the continent when the first nations gained independence, to play a major role there. Despite this, the advantages it has gained remain limited, and more often than not can be attributed more to a decrease in Western influence than a significant jump in Soviet power.

In fact, most of the African states involved have refused to accord the Soviet Navy the naval bases it would like to have.

This was a source of tension between Moscow and Conakry. Neither Mers el Kebir, nor Benghazi, Maputo or Antsiranana (Diego-Suarez) or Pointe Noire offer support installations that would be to the advantage of East bloc naval strategy.

On the other hand, Moscow has succeeded in legitimizing its right to intervene in Africa. It has in particular succeeded in creating «fraternal parties» and built up friendships that provide important bases for spreading its doctrine and ideology.

African countries linked to the USSR today appear as relay stations for Soviet influence, and marxism has become a remarkably effective tool for taking over power and retaining it.

Perspectives for the future

This Soviet expansionist policy has not been carried out without a certain number of setbacks, however. Algeria's evolution, the change of power in Conakry, the entry of Mali in the West African monetary union and the Nkomati (also Incomati) agreements between Mozambique and South Africa all show the limits of Soviet action.

In the face of this situation, Moscow has adopted a new strategy that emphasizes maritime actions. Without giving up its attempts to spread its influence on the continent — Burkina provides ample testimony that this policy continues — the Soviet Union today seems to be more

specifically interested in the islands and archipelagos that lie off the African coastline: the Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, Sao-Tome and Principe, Cape Verde islands, etc.

The isolation of these countries in the midst of the vast ocean territory, their low populations and their strategic importance should enable the USSR to gain control at little cost. This means that it will be able to gain the support sites it wants to deploy the squadrons that Admiral Gorchkov has been establishing during the past thirty years.

The installation of a surveillance radar network in Madagascar, the naval facilities accorded to Soviet vessels by the government of the Seychelles, the strengthening of the Soviet presence in Sao Tome and Moscow's overtures to the government of Cape Verde's President Pereira, all fall into this general line of thinking.

Soviet strategy in Africa is but part of a larger worldwide strategy to control maritime transportation channels. Cam Ranh in Vietnam on the shores of the Pacific, Aden at the entry to the Indian Ocean, and Cuba in the Caribbean are the other poles of Soviet naval influence. This network of support sites is still far from covering the entire globe, but it is gradually being extended and is part of a long-term strategy that has been cited by government leaders and military authorities in the Soviet Union.

In the face of this gradual Soviet expansion, the United States, the leading naval power in the world, has long been on the defensive. Authorities in Washington have recently undertaken a number of effective reactions. Their programmes in Africa and American aid to African nations will be examined in a coming article.

Friendship and cooperation treaties signed by the USSR with African nations

10.8.1976	Angola	Friendship and cooperation treaty
3.31.1977	Mozambique	Friendship and cooperation treaty
13.17.1978	Ethiopia	Friendship and cooperation treaty
5.13.1981	Congo	Friendship and cooperation treaty

The USSR has also signed economic cooperation treaties with a large number of countries in Africa. The friendship treaties signed in 1971 with Egypt and in 1974 with Somalia have been revoked since the establishment of closer ties between these two countries and the United States.

Madagascar's Antsiranana harbour. In the foreground is the Fanantenana training ship. Because of the harbour's strategic importance, the USSR was interested in using it as a naval base, but Madagascar decided not to allow it

ANGOLA

UNITA CLAIMS SUCCESSES, DEMANDS VOICE IN NAMIBIA PEACE PLAN

Windhoek REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 12 Nov 84 pp 1, 4, 6

[Article by Andre de Bruyn: "UNITA Ready for Final Blow"]

[Text] Jamba (South-Angola)--UNITA has defeated the Marxist MPLA government of Angola and stands ready to occupy the capital city of Luanda before Christmas. This was the claim made by UNITA leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in the course of an interview with DIE REPUBLIKEIN.

Some of his rebels are already fighting in Luanda's streets and, as we were talking, 7,000 more rebels were getting ready to leave for Luanda. The time schedule he set for his officers is 20 December. According to Dr Savimbi Luanda is the MPLA's last fortress.

UNITA no longer regards the Cubans in Angola as a military problem and it seems that the Cubans are no longer willing to fight against UNITA in the bush. After suffering heavy losses they have now taken up defensive positions around Luanda.

According to Dr Savimbi's apparently competent intelligence service the MPLA has already sent more than 10 of their brigades, from Huambo, Bie, Moxico, and Cuando Cobango, to Luanda to help in defending the capital city.

For about 8 years, up until December 1983, FAPLA (Armed Force for the Liberation of Angola) and the Cubans had the upper hand in the sense that they had more armaments and in particular an air force, as Dr Savimbi explained. Thereafter, they obtained a large number of MiG-23 aircraft, helicopters and tanks and launched an offensive against UNITA. But UNITA succeeded in repulsing the attack. Dr Savimbi provided figures on the losses suffered by the MPLA as well as details on the various battles.

According to Brig Demostenes Chilingutula, the chief of UNITA's general staff, the Russian "military advisors" are now, for the first time, being forced to become physically involved in the war.

"UNITA will now proceed to fight in the streets of Luanda. We will bring the war to them there."

According to Dr Savimbi senior members of the MPLA government are already making provisions to leave the country. Some of them have already sent their wives and children to Portugal or Russia.

Dr Savimbi stated: "For all practical purposes UNITA has already attained a complete victory."

A Share in the Peace Plan

While he is getting ready to take complete control of Angola, UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi repeated his assertion that he refuses to be left out from the South-West Africa/Namibia peace negotiations. UNITA is an important factor in the area and demands a voice in these negotiations.

In the course of a speech before about 10,000 of his followers here at his headquarters, and also during an interview with DIE REPUBLIKEIN he addressed a warning to the governments of South Africa and United States that UNITA would not allow the reaching of any decisions with respect to the region without UNITA having a say on this matter.

Dr Savimbi spoke with local and foreign reporters after, in the course of a gigantic parade in Jamba, he revealed to his followers the resolutions made in an extraordinary congress of UNITA.

During the interview Dr Savimbi said that he sympathizes with the people of South-West Africa/Namibia and that they have his support. He is outspokenly anti-SWAPO and makes no secret of the fact that his men are wiping out SWAPO terrorists wherever they come across them.

In answer to a question he said that he has not yet engaged in discussions with political leaders of South-West Africa/Namibia. At this time the situation in the area is still very uncertain; however, he hopes that later his government will be able to play a role in that country's future.

But during his speech before the crowd Dr Savimbi did not hesitate to express his views about the negotiations concerning South-West Africa/Namibia and South Africa's peace efforts in Angola. It was evident that he does not enjoy being an outsider on this matter.

He said: "UNITA must have a part in all negotiations aimed at determining the future of Namibia and the accompanying withdrawal of the Cubans from our country."

"We insist that all parties involved in the southern Africa conflict must recognize UNITA as a central factor having the necessary power to influence the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola."

In addressing the crowd Dr Savimbi made this explicit threat: "In the event that the negotiators for Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola are going to ignore UNITA, the extraordinary congress has already confirmed its stand that it will not permit such an action without serious risks."

When later asked to say more about the "serious risks" Dr Savimbi did not wish to say anything else than: "It would be a rash act to proceed without UNITA."

Dr Savimbi spoke indignantly about the peace negotiations between South Africa and Angola. He branded the Lusaka Accord as a waste of time which is allowing the MPLA to gain time for preparing its armed forces "to launch attacks against UNITA."

Dr Savimbi also made it clear that he has little faith in the promised withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

He revealed that there is irrefutable information that some 2,500 black Cubans have arrived in Angola during the past 3 weeks. "Who is going to tell the difference between a black Cuban and an Angolan?" This is what he wants to know. He also made reference to the amendment of the Angolan constitution which has made it possible for the MPLA government to grant citizenship to foreigners who "have provided a service to the country."

Dr Savimbi later repeated that the exclusion of UNITA from the SWA/Nambia negotiations is not acceptable to him. "We want to participate. In the United States I was told that I would only be rocking the boat. I do not want to rock the boat. I want to help to steer it."

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CSO: 3401/54

CAMEROON

HARMONIZATION OF TWO LEGAL SYSTEMS PLANNED FOR 1986

Yaounde TRIBUNE in English 28 Nov 84 pp 1, 3

[Text]

President Paul Biya, Saturday, November 24, presided over the formal opening of the 1984/85 Supreme Court assizes in his capacity as guarantor of the judiciary.

At the occasion, the Minister of State in charge of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, Mr. Ngongang Ouandji, disclosed that after studying the two legal systems for 12 years, there is every hope that harmonisation of the dual systems will be effected in 1986 so as to enhance efficiency of our united efforts in the interest of national unity and progress. He however called for prudence in the changes by avoiding what could make acceptance difficult by a population still deeply attached to their traditional conceptions.

The Head of State, Paul Biya Saturday November 24, presided over ceremonies marking the official opening of the 1984/85 Supreme Court assizes in Yaounde.

President Biya arrived at the Supreme Court premises at 11 a.m. flanked by outriders to a tumultuous welcome by traditional dances amidst tight security. The decorum and solemnity that accompanied the ceremony was indicative

of the determination of the jurists to dispense justice without fear or favour in line with the spirit of the New Deal.

On hand to receive the Head of State at the entrance to the court room, were the Minister of State in charge of Justice and Keeper of seals, Mr. André Ngongang Ouandji, flanked by Chief Justice Marcel Nguini, President of the Supreme Court of Cameroon and Mr. Louis - Gabriel Djeudjang, Procureur General of the Supreme Court.

In a keynote address at the occasion, the minister of State in charge of Justice and Keeper of the Seals, Mr. Ngongnag Ouandji disclosed that the harmonisation of the two legal systems in Cameroon, may come into effect by 1986 after 12 years of studies. The Minister said that a draft of a civil procedure code, now under studies aims at substituting the dual structure of the colonial law characterised by the coexistence of the Napoleonic civil procedure and an oral law ensuing from customs and Coran. A uniform law which reconciles both customary and coranic laws with the principles of modern laws is necessary. The Minister advised that caution be taken to avoid a situation where the innovations could meet with resistance from a population still attached to their traditional concepts.

The Minister said that in a diversified society like ours, the law could be common without necessarily being uniform. He further said that the new judicial system will

eradicate customary practices that hinder progress without necessarily destroying the precious values of which tradition is the guarantor.

Mr. Ouandji appealed to officials of public administration and private enterprises to negotiate contracts with foreign partners.

CONCRETISING NEW DEAL

In another speech the *procureur général* of the supreme court, Mr. Louis Gabriel Djeudjang reaffirmed the determination of magistrates to concretise the ideals of the national New Deal within the laws of the Republic. Mr. Djeudjang further said that civil responsibility is the obligation for a person to pay damages caused by another following an event or act of which he is responsible. It is different from criminal responsibility which is the obligation to suffer a penalty when one disturbs social order. The *procureur* said that man must be conscious that by causing injury to another person, he has to pay damages. He said that the rule of reparation consists in our civil legislation to measure the sentence not by the gravity of the crime but by its effect.

In his own speech, the President of the Supreme Court, chief Justice Marcel Nguini talked of "*Justice and development*". He said justice dispensed in the name of Cameroonians has as a mission to defend and to guarantee the fundamental rights and dignity of individuals in society in which law and order reigns. Its other mission is to guarantee the tranquility and peace of citizens, he said.

The Chief Justice then called on the judicial authorities to participate in the cleansing of the economic climate, especially by stamping out certain bad practices like issuing cheques without provision. He stressed the role of the courts in protecting state property and resources and also to combat the menace of banditry and witchcraft.

CAMEROON

NEW PARTY TO OPPOSE BIYA

London TALKING DRUMS in English 19 Nov 84 No 10 p 10

[Text] 1984 will undoubtedly go down as the most momentous year in the history of modern Cameroon. While still recovering from the traumatic events of earlier in the year, a new major political crisis seems to be looming ahead.

Actually, on the face of it, there need not be any crisis at all, since the new event is at least constitutional and appears to be taking President Paul Biya at his word. It will be recalled that about a year ago when he announced his liberalisation programme, he promised to restore all the democratic rights that had been suppressed under his predecessor, Ahmadou Ahidjo including the possibility of being challenged for the post of the Presidency.

A group of people has sent a letter to the President announcing the formation of the Cameroon Democratic Party.

So far, only Mr S.A. Ngwana has gone public as the leader of the proposed party and in an interview in London last week, even though he was a great pains to emphasise the legitimacy and constitutional nature of his Cameroon Democratic Party, he was unwilling to name anybody else that was with him, because, according to him, some of the people are still within the ruling party CNU.

Mr Ngwana emphasised that even though under the constitution of Cameroon, the country was a multi-party state, since ex-President Ahidjo and the leaders of other political parties came together to form the CNU, the country had virtually

become a one party state and he said there were fears now that a *de jure* one party state would be announced during the forthcoming congress of the CNU early next year.

Mr Ngwana spoke about the shortcomings of the CNU which he described repeatedly as a monster that had taken away the freedoms and individual rights of the Cameroonian people, thus "reducing our chances of economic development". He also spoke about a widespread fear of the secret police who, he alleged, would arrest anybody for simply holding opinions contrary to government views. He offered in support of this view that some journalists have been arrested just because they gave "constructive criticism".

As the interview progressed, Mr Ngwana appeared to be drawing a picture of a hapless President Paul Biya who is a virtual prisoner in the hands of the CNU monster and is not his own master.

Even though Mr Ngwana was categorical that the CNU "had failed the people, had not lived up to expectation and had become a monster that should be replaced", he stopped short of blaming the shortcomings on President Biya or holding him personally blamable for these shortcomings.

The problem, as Mr Ngwana sees it, is that since the CNU "appoints" the government, and is expected to execute the party's programme, there is not very much the government can do when the CNU has no policies or pro-

grammes.

In Mr Ngwana's picturesque words: "President Biya is being asked to make an omelette without an egg".

He concedes that President Biya has not had enough time yet to prove himself in the less than two years that he has been in power and gives him credit for having denounced all the bad habits of the previous government and also for having promised to restore all democratic rights to the people.

Mr Ngwana reiterated continually that President Biya deserves to be given a chance to demonstrate what he could do and expressed the hope that "President Biya will not let us down", he has taken his oath of office to uphold the constitution and we are expecting him to do just that. We expect him to continue to allow the concept of a multi-party state to be made a reality.

According to Mr Ngwana, "the government's reaction to the announced intention to form a new party, has been one of shock, "they are in a panic", so much so that the Secretary-General of the CNU has allegedly said that Cameroon is not ripe for multi-parties! This clearly contradicts section 3 of the Cameroonian constitution which is quite categorical that ours is a multi-party state.

As Mr Ngwana left London for the third leg of his journey, he was confident that the Cameroon Democratic Party will succeed and gain many followers among the ranks of disillusioned CNU members among whom he admits he should be counted himself.

One thing is definite, there are more interesting times ahead of Cameroon.

CSO: 3400/402

CAMEROON

BIYA CHOOSES CONTINUITY RATHER THAN CHANGE AS POLICY

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 Vol 25 No 25 p 8

[Text]

CAMEROON: PRESIDENTIAL PUBLIC RELATIONS. The ruling *Union Nationale Camerounaise* (UNC) is due to hold its fifth congress in February at Bamenda in English-speaking north-west province. In the run-up to the congress President **Paul Biya** has embarked on a campaign to win the support he needs if he is to regain the political stature he lost following the coup attempt in April (AC Vol 25 Nos 14 and 16).

Contrary to earlier expectations in Cameroun, Biya has chosen continuity rather than change as his fundamental policy. Close associates of former president **Ahmadou Ahidjo** were merely replaced by Biya's own associates. Thus out of office went **Félix Sabal Lecco**, **Victor Ayissi Myodo**, **Sadou Daoudou**, **El Hadj** and **Amadou Hayatou**; and into office went **François Sengat Kuoh**, minister of information, **Luc Ayang**, former prime minister and presently head of the economic and social council, and **Charles Doumba**, minister in charge of special missions at the presidency. The UNC central committee was broadened from 48 to 55 members. Biya loaded the party executive with his men, many of whom are from his Beti tribe. Calls for a more dynamic UNC have been met with scepticism by UNC rank-and-file "activists", whose prime aim anyhow is to serve their own private or tribal interests.

Under UNC political secretary **Senghat Kuoh** and organisational secretary **Doumba**, a party delegation has toured the country's 10 provinces to drum up enthusiasm for Biya at Bamenda. To rally support from the powerful business and trading community, Biya has appointed new general managers to the local banks: they can make funds available or otherwise favour the activities of sympathetic *hommes d'affaires*.

The UNC team last month visited **France** and **Britain** to canvass support from the Camerounian communities there. Anglophone Camerounians in Britain expressed their regret that the Biya regime had not given them a greater say in national affairs despite the fact that they represent about a quarter of Cameroun's 8m population and all the hydrocarbon resources come from their offshore region. In France efforts were made to woo organisations belonging to the *Collectif Camerounais des Groupes de Réflexion et Association en France* (CCRAF), an umbrella for moderate political movements like *Solidarité Camerounaise*, *Parti des Démocrates Camerounais* (PDC), *Collectif Horizon 85*, *Démocratie Populaire du Cameroun* (DPC) and *Groupe de Réflexion Pilote*. Government jobs were offered to some of the ambitious young students and professionals who compose these movements.

Overall Biya has failed to win over opposition forces. Dr **Henri Elouga-Beng**, leader of the small centrist *Mouvement Camerounais pour la Démocratie et le Progrès* (MCDP) returned to Douala early this year to open a clinic. But Professor **Abel Eyinga**, head of the non-Marxist but left-leaning *Organisation Camerounaise pour la Liberté et la Démocratie* (OCLD) remains impervious to government offers to collabore. And feelers put out to the most important opposition party, the Marxist-oriented *Union des Populations Camerounaises* (UPC), have so far been shunned.

The UPC has demanded fundamental changes including the

introduction of a multi-party system, greater democratic freedoms and a lessening of the grip of foreign, especially French, interests in the economy. UPC secretary-general **Woungly-Massaga** recently published a critical balance-sheet of the Biya regime's achievements entitled *Ou Va le Kamerun?* The UPC's legendary rigidity has started to mellow in favour of a Marxist-tinted social-democratic platform.

UPC held its third congress in 1982, the first since 1952. "Historic" principles were upheld (AC Vol 23 No 23). Late last summer, the fourth congress was held clandestinely in Cameroun. A guarded overture was made for a tactical alliance with other movements working towards a "progressive" evolution. A public split between hardline pro-Soviet activists and realists behind Woungly-Massaga can be expected before long.

Footnote

1. **Francis Mpondo Mbongue** at BIAO-Cameroun, **Edouard Akame Mfoumou** at BCCI-Cameroun, **Ganga Hman Adj** at First Boston Cameroun, and **Emanuel Eding** at Chase Manhattan-Cameroun.

CSO: 3400/390

DJIBOUTI

ETHIOPIAN REPATRIATION PROGRAM HALTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 p 6

[Text]

DJIBOUTI: NOT GOING HOME. A tripartite commission meeting on 22 November decided to stop by the end of the year the repatriation programme for **Ethiopians** in Djibouti. Since its inception in August 1983, about 8,000 refugees have been sent home, leaving 13,000 still in the Ali Sabieh and Dikhil refugee camps. The Ethiopian government, however, claims that 8,000 have of their own accord returned to Ethiopia - a figure accepted by UNHCR despite the difficulty of verifying it. Certainly several thousand Ethiopian refugees fled from Djibouti for fear of being repatriated. They are now cared for in camps near the northern **Somali** town of Hargeisa. And new refugees are still arriving in Djibouti at a rate of about 100 a month.

For the first time in the normally cosy relationship between UNHCR (whose African section is headed by an Ethiopian, **Antoine Noel**), the Ethiopian government and the Djiboutien government, there is almost open disagreement over the prospects for further repatriation. The Ethiopian government wants it to continue, and might well point out that only this summer the Tripartite Commission agreed on a projected monthly repatriation of 500. However, the famine in Ethiopia and the obvious reluctance of refugees to return has finally changed UNHCR's opinion.

Since October, returnees have actually returned to Djibouti from Ethiopia. UNHCR now believes that further voluntary repatriation is unlikely, so that a way must be found to integrate permanently the remaining refugees into Djiboutien society, whose government, anxious to retain relief funding, has for the first time studied the integration possibilities and corresponding projects that could be financed through international bodies and non-governmental organisations.

Until this summer most of those repatriated were from the Issa clan (of Somali origin). The Issa provide much of Djibouti's ruling elite and are among the best treated Somali groups in Ethiopia. Among the many former Ethiopian-domiciled Issa now working in Djibouti's bureaucracy is **Ali Malow**, director of Djibouti's refugee organisation, "*Organisation Nationale d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés*" (ONARS). Born in the eastern Ethiopian town of Diredawa, he was once a member of **Meison**, the marxist group in Ethiopia which turned to denounce the present Ethiopian leadership and in particular its ties with the **Soviet Union**. Another figure of importance is the Issa chief, **Ogath Hassan**, who also lives in Diredawa. Fully respected by the Ethiopian government as a traditional chief, he has played a key role in persuading Issa refugees to return to Ethiopia.

Addis Ababa carefully encourages the Issa's anti-Somalia sentiments, which date mainly from the mistreatment of civilians by the Somali army during the 1977-78 Ogaden war. Tense relations between Djibouti and President **Siad Barre's** government adds to the resentment: Djibouti serves unofficially as a corridor for the *Somali National Movement* (AC Vol 23 No 24). Despite these favourable conditions, it was still necessary to pressure the Issa in Djibouti to return to Ethiopia. Artificial food shortages were created in the camps, and some were forced or intimidated into signing repatriation forms, especially in Ali Sabieh camp, whose heavy-handed commissioner, **Saleh Ahmed**, has recently been promoted to commissioner of Djibouti-Ville.

Most of the Issa returnees had pastoral or rural backgrounds. But years of camp life in Djibouti have made many of them more ambitious. Now they want to be merchants - which in practice entails contraband - not the farmers the UNHCR resettlement programme envisaged. Since May the lack of water has prevented the distribution of livestock, encouraging more people to pursue mercantile ambitions. Children among the returnees speak Somali and French, not the Amharic of their new environment. It seems that sooner or later many of the returnees will be back in Djibouti.

In 1983 the Issa accounted for about half the refugee population in Djibouti. The balance was made up of Oromo (15-20%), Afar (10%), Amhara (10%), Eritrean, Tigrayan and Adere from Hararghe region. None of the non-Issa clans was keen to return to Ethiopia. The Oromo fled in large numbers to Somalia or hid in Djibouti-Ville. The Afar are inter-mixed with supporters of Ali Mirah's defunct *Afar Liberation Front*. Following the December 1983 attack by Ethiopian government troops on Afar settlements in Djibouti (which was countered by an Afar guerrilla strike in Ethiopia in January), there is a strong possibility that the Afar will organise another guerrilla movement. They have been much encouraged by the ability of the *Tigrayan Peoples' Liberation Front* to advance as far as Asayta in the Afar region.

Afar refugees are therefore worried that they will be the next target for repatriation. Indeed the Afar-inhabited part of Djibouti-Ville, known as Arhiba, has recently been subjected to a lot of police round-ups of "illegal immigrants". At the end of August 200 Afar without identity cards were deported. On their forced arrival at the Ethiopian border some of them ran to a water-hole and were promptly shot by Ethiopian troops, who interpreted the running Afar as an invasion force.

Though neither the UNHCR nor Djibouti plans to repatriate Afar en masse, the Djiboutien government is determined to continue its policy of clearing the city of "illegal immigrants" - a policy which has always discriminated against refugees without papers, quite apart from giving opportunities for corruption. It also destroys organisation among the refugees - a goal of both Djiboutien and Ethiopian security. The UNHCR, as usual, denies its competence to deal with such cases, claiming that its job is merely to deal with properly-registered refugees in the camps. Officially there are no refugees in Djibouti-Ville. In practice there are about 20,000.

Footnote

1. Composed of the UNHCR and the governments of Ethiopia and Djibouti.

CSO: 3400/398

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

MILITARY AGREEMENT--As part of the French military technical cooperation programme, the navy will receive two fast coastal patrol craft in 1985. The French-made Plascoa type craft are 23m long and armed with a GIAT/ECAN A F2 20mm cannon on the prow (made by Ruelle) with a double feed system and a high rate of fire. Delivery will be made next March and October. The ships will have reinforced GRP hulls and measure 23 X 5.50 X 1.50m with a displacement of about 30 tons light draught. Their range is 10000nm and they will carry a crew of 15 men. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 84 p 21]

FRENCH AID--As part of its Direct Aid programme, France has made a considerable contribution to equipping Djibouti's armed forces over the past six months. Since April 7, 1984, the Military Cooperation Office has delivered the following material to the Djibouti National Army: April 20, 20 89mm LRAC anti-tank rocket launchers; May 14, 10 Renault 4L vehicles; June 11, 1 FMA1 430 VLRA light reconnaissance vehicle and a towed electrical generator; August 9, 15 backpack parachutes (model 687), 20 model 506 frontpack parachutes, 17 barometric chronometers, 3 safety fusing devices and 5 altimeters; August 12, 200 FAMAS assault rifles; October 23, 2 wheeled kitchen units with accessories. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 84 p 21]

CSO: 3400/414

ETHIOPIA

ISRAELI, SOVIET, CUBAN MILITARY ASSISTANCE REVIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 pp4-5

[Text]

ETHIOPIA: MILITARY ANGLES. Israel is now selling large quantities of military spare parts to the Ethiopian government. The trade, almost exclusively consisting of Soviet-made or Soviet-designed equipment, started in significant quantities about a year ago. In October last year, for example, an Israeli-organised shipment brought \$6m worth of weaponry and spare parts to the Ethiopian port of Assab. The total value of Israeli military sales to Ethiopia in 1983 was about \$20m according to estimates made in Addis Ababa. It included ammunition and spares for small arms (mainly AK-47s), tanks, trucks and aircraft, including those for the Soviet-built Mig-23 fighter aircraft, the Antonov transport and the Tupolev bomber.

Much of the Soviet-made hardware evidently comes from Israel's Lebanon campaigns. Weapons are repainted, and refurbished if necessary, and then dispatched through various Israeli front companies, including we understand a company registered and based in Amsterdam called *Koor*, and a "reception" company in Ethiopia called *Amiran*. Particularly interesting is the Israeli ability to provide sophisticated parts for the Mig-23. The Amsterdam company dispatches the parts. To date it is not generally known how the parts reach Amsterdam and from which country they originate. Presumably the Israelis are undercutting the Soviets on price.

In addition to goods for the Ethiopian government, the Israelis are providing arms for Southern Sudanese rebels based in western Ethiopia. Earlier this year between 2,000 and 3,000 automatic rifles, submachine guns and anti-tank rockets were supplied to the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Libya is believed to have footed the bill. The Libyan ship, *Ghat*, suspected of mining the Red Sea, arrived in Assab in early June to deliver arms, probably for the Somali National Movement (AC Vol 25 No 24). Libyan arms supplies for the SPLA are believed to have stopped earlier this year. It appears that the most recent airlifts of Libyan supplies to the SPLA camps were in March.

In the last week of October, 50,000 conscripts completed a six-month basic training. They are now assigned to operational units. Basic training included not only combat but a new emphasis on political indoctrination. The diminishing morale of Ethiopian troops has led to renewed attempts to instill young soldiers with some ideological purpose. Some officers have complained about the growing efforts at politicisation and indoctrination.

Conscription was met with considerable opposition in the urban areas. Because of this, enlistment was begun first in the rural areas, where there was little resistance, partly because the army does at least get fed. The "Vietnam syndrome" in which government troops cannot see the wisdom of continued fighting, has become a serious problem in the Northern Command. Some observers even speculate that soldiers have begun a form of strike and are going to some lengths to avoid confrontations with Tigrayan and Eritrean guerrillas. The 19-20 October attack on Lalibela in Woilo province by the Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Movement (EPDM) and the Tigray Peoples' Liberation Front (TPLF) left 120 soldiers dead and 80 wounded. A further 80 civilians were killed and 200 POWs taken.

The government will probably attempt another military campaign in northern Ethiopia in the coming nine months. The 50,000 new conscripts and 900 officer cadets who graduated from the National Infantry Academy on 1st October will be put into action for the first time. Greater than the problem of replacing infantry losses has been the provision of junior officers to serve in the Northern Command.

Scattered throughout the Northern Command are an estimated 1,500 Soviet military advisers. The Soviet commitment to Ethiopia and Eritrea's strategic access to the Red Sea is evident in the continued work on Dahlak Island, offshore of Massawa in Eritrea. For the past three years the Soviets have been constructing sophisticated naval and air facilities. Soviet helicopters, ships and anti-aircraft missiles are now permanently stationed there.

In early June, Marshal **Vasily Petrov**, commander in chief of Soviet ground-forces and a deputy minister of defence, toured the area with a high-level delegation of Soviet and Ethiopian military officials. The delegation travelled to Asmara and then on to Massawa. But at that point the Soviet contingent, guided probably by the Soviet military attaché in Ethiopia, Col. **Igor Alexandrevich Bardeev**¹ bid farewell to the Ethiopians and travelled to Dahlak Island alone. Apparently even senior Ethiopian officials are excluded from the island. Indeed, the Soviets have imposed a 20 nautical mile exclusion zone around it.

Marshal **S. L. Sokolev**, first deputy minister of defence and senior to Marshal Petrov, visited Addis in early October following continued complaints by the Ethiopian airforce commander, Brig. **Fanta Belay**, a well-respected and American-trained officer, that Soviet-made aircraft sent on combat duty have too many faults. Inadequate electronics in the Soviet-made helicopters is the single biggest concern. Fanta Belay is considered one of the very few officers who is in a position to challenge or question head of state **Mengistu Haile Mariam's** decisions.

To the south, contrary to reports earlier this year, between 5,000 and 7,000 Cubans remain entrenched in the Hararghe region bordering Somalia. In January up to 4,000 Cuban troops were withdrawn from Ethiopia. But since then the envisaged complete withdrawal has not happened. The remaining forces are believed to remain largely in northern Hararghe around the towns of Dire Dawa and Harar. In addition to extensive training of Ethiopian troops, Cuban troops are manning border posts east of Dire Dawa. The interior of Hararghe and the Ogaden remain highly insecure. Heavy fighting between the government and the *Oromo Liberation Front* (OLF) - AC Vol 25 No 15 - has displaced up to 30,000 people south of Dire Dawa in the past two months ●

Footnote

1. In 1978, together with a large number of Soviet diplomats, Bardeev was identified by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as probably a GRU operative and was expelled from the country. At that time he was naval attaché at the Soviet embassy in Montreal, where he had the rank of 1st grade Navy captain ●

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

U.S., POLISH AID--U.S. Congressman William Nelson brought 38 tons of food, and 2 tons of blankets and medicine with him to Addis Ababa to aid drought victims at relief centers in Alamata, Korem and Lalibela. The aid will be distributed through World Vision. Mr Nelson arrived in Addis Ababa the day before yesterday [14 January] [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Jan 85 EA] The Government of Poland today gave (?books and equipment) estimated at over 10,000 birr in the form of aid to two schools in Addis Ababa. Minister of Education Bilelegn Mandefro received the aid from Andrzej Konopacki, Polish ambassador Ethiopia. [Summary] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 16 Jan 85 EA]

CSO: 3403/3

GUINEA

FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN INUNDATE CAPITAL

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 pp 6, 7

[Text]

GUINEA: ALL THE HOMMES D'AFFAIRES. Army officers have taken over all the most lucrative positions in government. Foreign businessmen are inundating the capital, Conakry. But the population, expecting a radical change from the corruption of the late **Sekou Touré's** regime, is rapidly becoming disillusioned. Scores of individuals have suddenly enriched themselves under the new military regime. The ruling *Comité Militaire de Redressement National* (CMRN) is now beset with serious personal and tribal divisions. A major cabinet reshuffle can be expected within a few weeks. If infighting within the regime increases, more radical measures are likely.

Foreign businessmen are proposing everything from jet aircraft to school supplies and mining equipment. Elsewhere in West Africa business opportunities are poor: Guinea has become, if only momentarily, a "new frontier" for profit-hungry and often unscrupulous *hommes d'affaires*. The waiting rooms of important ministers are packed with a motley assortment of westerners and **Lebanese** ready to back their offers with handsome commissions. The abolition of the former state trading monopoly, *Importex*, loosened for several months the bureaucratic bottlenecks which traditionally stifled business. An unprecedented number of deals have been signed, often financed by foreign aid. Limousines abound on Conakry's run-down roads, and villas are springing up for the new elite.

The style of management has already attracted specific criticism. The minister of foreign trade, Capt. **Mohammed Oumar Kebe**, has come in for particular criticism. But his backing from the top of the regime has enabled him to remain in office. A more serious incident was started when President **Lansana Conté** axed a deal signed by prime minister **Diara Traoré** for an *Airbus* jet for *Air Guinée*. A special *Commission Nationale des Licences*, headed by minister of mining and geology, Capt. **Jean Traoré**, was then formed to oversee and approve all import licences. The commission, which clearly wields a lot of power, has now itself become a focus for rivalry.

There has been no significant improvement in the average Guinean's low standard of living. The black market is as flourishing and the petty bureaucrats as corrupt as under the *ancien régime*. The economic outlook has actually declined. For example, of the 39 parastatal companies only 23 work regularly - and most of those lose money. Efforts to lure money from the wealthy 2m-strong Guinean expatriates have failed.

Planned economic reforms have been slow to materialise, largely because they would mean cutting back the privileges of the bureaucracy and the urban population. An IMF team was in Conakry early last month to discuss a number of sensitive issues. In order to receive financial assistance and reschedule its \$1.6 billion external debt, Guinea will be obliged to carry out sweeping economic reforms. The main stumbling block with the IMF is over devaluation of the local currency, the *syli*, which at present exchanges to the CFA franc at only about 10% of its nominal value. A full devaluation would drastically reduce the government's popularity. The IMF also wants a heavy reduction in government spending and administrative personnel, as in **Mali**.

(AC Vol 25 No 6). The government is hesitating, but will have to make a decision by early next year.

On the agenda is the possibility of Guinea's return to the franc zone. **France** and the other West African members of the zone agree in principle to the idea, though the mechanism of a return still has to be worked out. Probably Guinea will fully integrate the sili into the zone over a five to ten-year period, having first made the sili convertible, with the backing of the French treasury.

Political schisms have formed around long-held tribal antagonisms. At the top of the regime, President Conté's Soussou clan looks askance at the evident ambitions of premier Traoré and his Malinké clan. Both leaders have filled the cabinet with their protégés. The most influential Soussou ministers are Capt. **Facine Touré** (foreign affairs), Capt. **Fodé Momo Camara** (international cooperation), Capt. **Abou Camara** (internal trade) and Capt. **Kerfala Camara** (town planning and housing). For the Malinké there is Capt. **Lancine Keita** (national defence), **Klemoko Keita** (finance), Capt. **Mohammed Oumar Kébé** (external trade) and Maj. **Abdoulrahmane Kaba** (transport).

The Peuhl, the main victim of persecution under the first republic, again feel cheated in the new division of spoils. For instance, there are only five representatives of the Peuhl group among the 25 CMRN members, and nine out of 41 ministers. But none holds a key post. Thus Capt. **Mamadou Satou Barry** is minister of small and medium enterprises, Capt. **Alpha Omar Diallo** minister of fisheries, Dr. **Mariama Dielo Barry** minister of social affairs and Dr. **El Hadj Thierno Ibrahima Bah Al-Labé** minister of religious affairs. Other smaller ethnic groups have a sprinkling of posts. Most resentment is directed against the Malinké, Sekou-Touré's tribe. In particular, the Peuhl could be tempted to form a tactical alliance with the Soussou against the Malinké.

The first tribes in Upper Guinea along the **Liberian** and **Ivorian** frontiers are likely to play a key role in balancing tribal equations. Under Sekou Touré, **Lansana Beuvogui** was prime minister for almost 15 years because his home region was politically marginal and unable to menace the predominance of any of the major tribes. Hence today, the reason why Capt. Jean Traoré is becoming so important.

The bicephalous division of power between President Conté and premier Traoré cannot last much longer. Already the circle of power is narrowing. A 12-member executive bureau has been set up within the CMRN to oversee government activities, a move considered only a temporary measure. Many observers regard as inevitable a direct confrontation between the two.

International rivalry for influence in Conakry remains strong. Despite the regime's liberal policies, Moscow has not abandoned hope. A few months ago it was announced that two Soviet loans totalling \$215m were granted for the purchase of Soviet military equipment, mining equipment and other goods. French minister of cooperation and development **Christian Nucci** was in Conakry in October to encourage financially Guinea's reformist policies; the **United States** announced \$9m in financial assistance for 1984 and more for 1985; **West Germany** has granted \$7m and opened up a \$300m line of credit; the EEC will make available \$8m and Canada \$5.5m. Relations are warm with **Saudi Arabia** •

Footnote

1. Former OAU secretary-general **Diallo Telli** was until his death in prison the leading hope of the Peuhl. Most of the opposition abroad is Peuhl.

LIBERIA

WARM WELCOME FOR RETURNEES FROM GHANA

AB151038 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Text] Hundreds of Liberians including cabinet ministers and other government officials last night crowded the docks of the free port of Monrovia to welcome home some 124 of their countrymen from Ghana after a 6-day voyage. The returnees are said to be mainly of the Vai, Bassa, Kru and Grebo ethnic groups. It is said they were returning with the desire of contributing their quota to the socioeconomic development of Liberia.

Internal Affairs Minister Colonel Edward K. Sackor, who led the greeting party to the free port, welcomed the returnees to Liberia and assured them of his ministry's willingness to assist them in getting a good start in the country. He said his ministry was willing to find accommodation for the group until they could locate their relatives from whom, he noted, they had been separated for a long period of time.

Welcoming the group on behalf of head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, the information minister, Carson A. Karpeh, said the government was happy that they had complied with Dr Doe's call for all Liberians to return home. Minister Karpeh noted that their coming home at this important time in the nation's history shows that they are willing to join hands in whatever way they can to develop their country. The information minister told the group of Dr Doe's concern over their safe arrival and his prompt response in getting the greeting party organized upon hearing that they were returning. Minister Karpeh asked the returnees to forget the past and take up their rightful places in the country. This [word indistinct] will not throw you out he further assured them.

The group was later taken to the Monrovia city hall where Monrovia's city mayor, Colonel William Snyder, welcomed them to the city. He assured them of his corporation's assistance in whatever problems they may have in getting readjusted. The returnees are temporarily residing at the state compound on (Donar) Street in Monrovia until they can be accommodated by relatives, friends and concerned citizens.

CSO: 3400/425

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

SECOM GIVES UPP CLEARANCE TO CANVASS--The Special Elections Commission [Secom] yesterday gave letters of clearance to the United People's Party, UPP, to canvass in all political subdivisions of Liberia. A release from the UPP headquarters said yesterday that UPP officials of Montserrado County called on officials of the Office of the Superintendent of Montserrado County to present their letters from Secom permitting them to canvass within the county. The UPP officials also presented to the official of the superintendent's office copies of information material and other documents which they will be providing the public during their membership drive. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 15 Jan 85]

CSO: 3400/425

MALAWI

ROAD PROJECT UNDERLINES COOPERATION

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 27 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Grover Mzumara]

[Text]

THE OFFICIAL opening of the Karonga-Songwe-Ibanda Road near Kyela in Tanzania earlier this month opened a new chapter in the development of road transport between Malawi and Tanzania.

It indicated the regional co-operation between the two peoples in being able to complete a project of paramount importance that is mutually beneficial to both countries economically, politically, socially and culturally.

it also fulfilled the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (Sadcc) goal of regional co-operation and easy access in transport communication within its member states, to which Malawi and Tanzania are members.

Construction work on the 56 kilometres road from Karonga to Ibanda in Tanzania which started last March, and was completed in October was jointly carried out by the Malawi Ministry of Works and Supplies and the Tanzanian Ministry of Communication and Works. It opened to traffic on October 17.

The idea to construct this road — financed by the British Government was conceived as an emergency project for transporting Malawi's imports and exports through the port of Dar-Es-Salaam via Mbeya, in a bid to cut costs.

The opening of the road itself by the Malawi Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr. Chimwemwe Hara and the Tanzania Minister of Communication and Works, Mr. John Malecela,

on behalf of their governments, on the border of the two countries marked by Tanzanian traditional dances was symbolic and historic.

It was a happy, symbolic and historic occasion because it brought the two peoples, especially those living along the Songwe border, much closer as there had been neither bridge nor a road of any type linking the two areas in the past.

The occasion also reminded the two peoples of the many lives lost by their relatives who were either caught by crocodiles or drowned into the waters whenever they tried to cross the Songwe and Kiwira rivers on the Tanzanian rail.

The Karonga-Songwe-Ibanda Road which meanders through the rich soils of the two countries is also another milestone because it is helping boost up agricultural production.

People living along the border are now transporting their agricultural produce to markets in both Malawi and Tanzania. Farmers grow their crops twice a year along the dambos of the Songwe and Kiwira rivers especially maize, beans, tomatoes, vegetables and sweet potatoes. Rice and bananas are the main food crops in the area.

A labour force of 380 men was employed on the Malawi side with a similar number working on the Tanzanian section. A considerable amount of plant covering scrapers, dozens, tippers and motor graders was employed on the project, which is a sign of the importance and good regional co-operation both countries attached to the project.

The results of this new link are already being felt by the two neighbouring countries. Trucks have been and are running between Tanzania and Malawi carrying various imports and exports to Malawi.

MALAWI

BRIEFS

FRENCH-BUILT PATROL BOAT--The sections of a patrol boat ordered built by the SFNC (France) left France at the end of October. Destined for the protection and surveillance of Lake Malawi, this ship will be assembled in the country and is scheduled to be operational by the beginning of 1985. It is armed with a Giat 20mm F-2 cannon. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Dec 84 p 28]

TWO HELICOPTERS FROM FRANCE--The government has ordered two helicopters from Aerospatiale (France). The aircraft are a twin-engine Ecureuil and a VIP presidential Dauphin. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE in English Dec 84 p 28]

CSO: 3400/402

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3 FEBRUARY 1985

TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 10 Dec 84 pp 1, 5

[Text] "Prospects for trade with South Africa are enormous," says Mr Michel de Senneville, the chamber of commerce representative in that country. "We are in a privileged position with regard to South Africa. Prospects are so enormous and clear that I can foresee a steady and significant expansion of our trade ties with that country."

That was the statement given to L'EXPRESS on Friday by Mr Michel de Senneville, the Mauritian chamber of commerce representative in South Africa, who is presently back in Mauritius.

Mr de Senneville made this positive assertion after serving only 4 months as an official representative to South Africa.

In fact, it was in August 1984 that the chamber of commerce and industry, in order to protect the interests of its members, took the decision to establish commercial representation as an initial step in promoting bilateral trade between the island of Mauritius and South Africa.

The other side of the initiative is to orient Mauritian commerce more toward the international market.

As Mr de Senneville told L'EXPRESS, the aim is above all to achieve a satisfactory balance of trade between the two countries. The balance is currently unfavorable to Mauritius. This goal, however, can only be reached through establishment of a complete network including development of export markets and marketing services.

It should also be noted that the other important area in which Mr de Senneville is working assiduously is South African investment in the industrial free zone, as part of the national industrialization policy and the effort to create permanent jobs. The establishment of South African companies in Mauritius in the Export Service Zone is also one of the top priorities of the young Mauritian representative.

What has been accomplished in the first 3 months of commercial representation? On that score, Mr de Senneville indicates that up to now he has worked almost gratuitously. Nevertheless, he believes the work he has done has been useful.

In terms of information, there has been the distribution of literature covering the various aspects of the economy and prospects for investment on Mauritius, a media campaign--many South African newspapers are doing articles on Mauritius--the holding of lectures and active participation in seminars, for example the one organized by the Credit Guarantee International Corporation (CGIC).

Mr de Senneville has also made numerous contacts with South African businessmen and given them the information they required. He has provided services directly to a goodly number of Mauritian exporters.

Part of his representation has taken the form of conversations at South Africa's Departments of Trade Commerce [as printed] and Foreign Affairs.

The advantages flowing from these commercial and informational initiatives are manifold, to judge from the participation of businessmen in the seminars that have been organized and from the interest they have shown by making about a hundred commercial inquiries.

Most of those businessmen, according to Mr de Senneville, are interested in the free zone and the Export Service Zone. A dozen of them have already visited Mauritius. Those South African businessmen are interested in the manufacture of electrical products, processed food, textiles, shoes, wine and spirits.

Five other businessmen are interested in the Export Service Zone, the cinema industry, international trade, processed food distribution, fertilizers and accounting. Two want to act as "transport agents" to promote Mauritian exports at discount prices.

Mr de Senneville explained that Mauritian representation in South Africa will be of direct and indirect benefit to both Mauritian businessmen and the general public, because it will be for the chamber of commerce and industry an inexhaustible source of information on investment in Mauritius and on Mauritian exports.

This information pertains to commercial missions and trade delegations visiting Mauritius, new trade agreements, new trade possibilities, changes in rates and regulations on imports and exports, trade fairs, joint ventures, customs procedures and a whole range of economic intelligence indispensable to the businessman.

Mr de Senneville said that he has not just sat with his arms folded when he has encountered problems concerning reduction or elimination of import duties affecting Mauritian products. The authorities concerned in South Africa believe they have shown their goodwill, and they expect a certain amount of reciprocity from the isle of Mauritius.

At this point it would be advantageous to consider the possibility of a commercial accord, along the lines of the accords signed by Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

In the field of tourism, it is the height of the season in Mauritius, and it is impossible at the moment to get an airplane ticket to Mauritius in South Africa.

Although the picture he sketches shows some promise, Mr de Senneville emphasizes that in the development of international business one must not expect miracles to occur between one day and the next.

In reality, most results are only obtained very slowly.

9516

CSO : 3419/216

NAMIBIA

SLUMP FORCES LOCAL MINE TO SELL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 19 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The Klein-Aub Mine has been sold by General Mining Union Corporation (Gencor) to a company known as Metorex.

This was confirmed by Mr John Jacobs, Chairman of the Klein-Aub copper mine, situated in the Rehoboth Geibiet, which has been experiencing a bad slump as a result of world-wide recessionary tendencies.

According to Mr Jacobs, the mine has been the victim of a deteriorating economy for a number of years, to such an extent that Gencor has been forced to make substantial cash advances to keep it going.

However, it had become impossible for Gencor to continue this trend and realising the importance of the continued operation of the mine, had decided to sell its shares in Klein-Aub to Metorex at a nominal price.

Mr Jacobs pointed out that this entailed Gencor writing off its losses and the possibility of regaining anything from operating capital and the sale of mining assets.

Metorex would now be in a position to take over the mine without great monetary losses, thus being of benefit to all debtors.

Mr Jacobs also pointed out that the sale of Gencor shares in Klein-Aub had nothing to do with the political situation, but was based solely on economical and social responsibility.

C30: 3400/412

NAMIBIA

DEVELOPMENT OF GAS FIELD HELD UP BY POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Dec 84 p 13

[Text] Windhoek--The development of gas fields in the sea off Oranjemund in southern South West Africa would depend largely on new fuel-from-gas techniques, the Deputy Director of Mining and Industry in the territory, Mr Danie Prins, said in Windhoek this week.

Fuel-from-gas processes had reportedly advanced immensely in recent years, but little was known in Windhoek about the new technology.

Mr Prins was asked to comment on a business study on the Kudu gas fields about 120km off Oranjemund, in South West African territorial waters.

The Kudu fields were reported to be five to 10 times richer than similar gas strikes off Mossel Bay in South Africa.

Mr Prins said that initial indications were that the Kudu field covered a considerable area to the north of Oranjemund, in the Atlantic Ocean.

A test hole drilled on the Southern edge of the gas field had also shown the presence of large quantities of gas.

According to reports, political considerations, particularly uncertainty over South West African future, had prevented development of the Kudu field, said to be large enough to provide between 30 percent and 65 percent of South Africa's petrol and diesel requirements.

There was reportedly optimism that the Kudu field would be developed at the same time as the Mossel Bay field.

Among the reasons given was that although South West Africa would be paid directly for the gas, most of the funds would accrue to South Africa's advanced industry.

Such a development would relieve some of the financial support given by Pretoria to Windhoek.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/412

NAMIBIA

DAMARA LEADER URGES 'STRUGGLE'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 13

[Text] Windhoek--The leader of the Damara Raad, Mr Justus Garoeb, has appealed to Black South West Africans to persevere in the "struggle" for national freedom.

In a New Year message in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Garoeb said:

"The roots of the struggle are bitter, but clutch a little higher up and you will taste the sweetness of the fruit thereof."

The majority of Whites were not ready for the "freedom of the country," because "some of your big brake-shoes (remskoene)" were in the struggle, he said.

"Some White leaders were misleading their followers by withholding the positive aspects of the struggle, while presenting them only with a monster image of Black power," he said.

Referring to Swapo, Mr Garoeb said the organisation was "a reality which cannot be ignored" and that no lasting peace could be achieved if Swapo were excluded.

The Damara Raad supported United Nations resolutions on SWA independence, and also accepted that South Africa's presence in SWA was "a reality to be taken into account."

His party's liaising with South Africa stemmed from a "sober, political conviction," and not out of an acceptance that South Africa was in the territory legally.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/412

NIGERIA

EMBARGO ON PASSPORTS TO BE LIFTED 1 JANUARY

AB281620 Lagos NAN in English 1602 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Lagos, 28 December (NAN)--The embargo on the issuance of Nigerian passports will be lifted as from 1 January, the minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohammed Magoro, announced in Lagos today.

Addressing passport control officers throughout the federation, the minister said that prospective applicants would be required to comply with fresh regulations that would take effect from that date. He said that from now on application forms would be authenticated and sponsored by ministers of religion, medical or legal practitioners, government officials, bank officers, military or police officers. "Identifiable private sector employees, who can easily be traced will also be accepted as recommenders and guarantors," he added. The minister said that in order to eradicate malpractices, applicant's signature and fingerprint would also be appended and endorsed on the form before a senior passport official or a senior member of the armed forces.

Major General Magoro said that a new set of application forms was being introduced for different categories of applicants as part of the new measures aimed at stamping out malpractices. He said that the handling and issuance of passports and other sensitive documents would now be restricted to only officers on grade level 10 and above at each passport office. Major General Magoro said that the issuance of passport and renewal would be valid for only 2 years or lesser period as the case might warrant.

The minister said that the passport liason office at Ijora, Lagos, would cater for civil servants on grade level 07 and above while all other categories of officers should obtain their passports from their respective states. He said that a new application for a passport would attract a fee of 50 naira, renewal N25, seamen certificate of identity N25 and emergency travel certificate N25.

CSO: 3400/362

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID--The air force was scheduled to receive two upgraded Fouga Magister trainer/ground support aircraft as part of the French military technical cooperation programme. These planes, made by Aerospatiale, will be added to the 4 Fouga Magisters now in service in Senegal, out of a total of five delivered. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 84 p 10]

SOLDIERS PULL OUT--Senegalese soldiers deployed with the UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon are leaving their positions; the Senegalese Government has decided to withdraw its contingent from Lebanon. A group of 160 soldiers left the south October 21, returning home via Israel. Meanwhile, 610 French soldiers are preparing to join the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon. The force includes 418 volunteers and 192 professional soldiers. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Dec 84 p 10]

CSO: 3400/4

SEYCHELLES

SPDF IMPROVES MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS

Victoria NATION in English 12 Dec 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] **THE Seychelles People's Defence Forces are modernising their communications network to ensure better radio links between military installations and units, Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, the Chief of Defence Forces, said yesterday after an inspection tour of the Pointe Larue army camp (PLC).**

Col. Berlouis, who is also the Minister of Youth and Defence, said that a French company, Thompson-CSF, would begin installing new communications equipment later this month.

The Pointe Larue Camp is responsible for the defence of the Seychelles International Airport and Mahé's east coast. Accompanied by the SPDF Chief of Staff, Mr. James Michel and the Camp's commanding officer, Major Macdonald Marengo yesterday morning, Col. Berlouis inspected anti-aircraft and other defence emplacements, the communications bunker, soldiers' barracks and other parts of the Camp.

Afterwards, Col. Berlouis and Mr Michel met with Maj. Marengo and his senior officers to discuss issues relating to the running and development of the Camp, the defence of the airport and the east coast and the general security situation in Seychelles.

The Defence Forces Chief said afterwards that he was generally satisfied with what he saw and heard although there was naturally always room for improvement.

Speaking about the general security situation in Seychelles, Col. Berlouis assured the public that there was nothing to worry about whatever the rumours said.

"This propaganda is aimed at destabilising the society, but I do not believe it will affect anyone who really believes in what we are doing in this country," the Defence Forces Chief said. "It is our job in the defence forces to deal with this matter and everyone else should brush these false rumours aside and concentrate on what is important — the development of the country towards the creation of a new society."

He then assured the public that although the country was stable and at peace, the defence forces had no intention of relaxing their vigilance.

CSO: 3400/406

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

OCEAN RESEARCH BY SOVIETS--A TEN-DAY scientific expedition in Seychelles waters in the neighbourhood of Curieuse, Cosmoledo and Aldabra commenced yesterday. This cruise, which will conduct several research studies, is being sponsored by the Institute of Oceanology of the USSR Academy of Sciences and is undertaken by 24 scientists aboard the research vessel Professor Shtokman. Working in collaboration with the National Research Council of the Ministry of National Development of Seychelles, the expedition will conduct bio-geo-chemical research to study climatic factors, observe and analyse bio-concentration of marine flora and fauna in order to identify useful elements that could be extracted for industrial purposes, chart salinity concentration and collect seabed sediments for further study. The expedition is led by Dr Larissa A Ponomareva of the Institute of Oceanology and chief scientist, Prof. Romankevich Evgenii. The RV Professor Shtokman, named after a famous Soviet physicist, is skippered by Captain Korobov Anatoliy. Responding to a request made by the Ministry of National Development, yesterday afternoon in preparing to sail on this expeditionary cruise, the vessel also loaded foodstuffs and several rums of fuel for the people working on the Aldabra Atoll. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 19 Dec 84 p 10]

CSO: 3400/406

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's political outlook for the new year is gloomy with little hope of the new constitutional plan swinging smoothly into action, according to Unisa political scientist, Professor Willem Kleynhans.

In an interview with The Citizen yesterday Prof Kleynhans said he saw little reason for cheer in 1985, with all parties in an ongoing state of flux.

The National Party, particularly, had lost the backing of the traditional Afrikaner voter "a person who is still a product of the apartheid era," he said.

The Progressive Federal Party, Prof Kleynhans said, would have to pull up its socks if it wanted to remain the official opposition.

"The party is going from one crisis to the next and its performance lately does not give much reason for optimism that

the party will be the strong opposition so sorely needed".

The major White, Coloured and Indian political parties were in a state of political turmoil — "and this does not augur well for the successful launching of the new constitution."

He had serious doubts if the three separate electorates were ready and prepared for the important new task — and all indications were that the gap between government and voter would increase as the technocrats and bureaucrats progressively took over government.

The year now drawing to a close had clearly demonstrated that the essential prerequisites for stable government did not exist.

The turmoil surrounding the Coloured and Indian elections, too, did not give much ground for optimism in the future.

"It will be a year of ongoing political tension and splits," he said.

Meanwhile the government would continue to be pressurised from all sides, and clearly there would be stepped up pressure on the state by the Republic's Western allies.

"Something drastic has to be done soon to restore government of the people, by the people for the people."

But the government would clearly continue to reel under the onslaught on it from Left and right, with the PFP official opposition facing a dire need to mobilise White progressive voters towards the establishment of a stable, disciplined party.

"There is a very real danger that if the PFP does not do this — and continues to go from one crisis to another — it could come unstuck and a spent force," he said.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

BLEAK ECONOMIC 1985 FORECAST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 19

[Text]

THE South African economy, buffeted by a slumping gold price and the worst drought in living memory, faces a bleak 1985 as austerity measures set the foundations for recovery in 1986, economists said.

A further drop in the gold price, which stood at around \$310 yesterday compared with more than \$500 last year, could delay the recovery still further, they added.

In August South Africa introduced a severe austerity package which drove bank lending rates up by three points to record levels and restricted hire purchase dealings in a bid to reduce a high inflation rate.

Reserve Bank Governor Dr Gerhard de Kock told Reuters in a recent interview that the measures were working better and sooner than expected. But he said South Africa faced for

some months to come a downswing in the economy and accelerating inflation.

Sanlam said in an economic survey last week that the downturn in general economic activity was far more serious than the latest statistics show.

"We believe that poor business conditions will prevail until late 1985", Sanlam said.

Most economists are unwilling to predict the price of gold, which generates half of South Africa's foreign exchange earnings. But senior Government officials said the Finance Ministry is budgeting on around the 1984 average of some \$360.

Economists said the economic outlook also depended on the resolve of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis who introduced the austerity package within days of taking up the portfolio.

Sanlam said the restrictive measures should not be relaxed prematurely.

In response to signals from the Government that bank prime lending rates might be reduced a little, prime rate was cut to 23 percent last month from the record 25 in August.

Banks have since raised rates to 24 percent, and Dr De Kock said the Reserve Bank would only reduce its rates on loans to the banking system if it got more evidence that money supply growth was slowing and the balance of payments improving.

Dr De Kock forecast a 1985 current account surplus of one to two-billion rand after this year's expected R1-billion deficit.

The Reserve Bank said this month that third-quarter real gross domestic product was a negative 6,2 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, after growing sharply at the start of the year. Growth over the whole year is expected to be about four percent.

Volkskas Bank said in a study this month that

growth next year is expected to fall to about 2,6 percent, although some other economists said this could be over-optimistic if the expected decline in the first half continues.

Most economists agree with Dr De Kock that inflation will accelerate in early 1985 from the 12,5 percent year on year consumer price rise in October, with some predicting it could peak at 14 percent or higher.

The rand has dropped sharply to record lows of about 50 US cents from a high this year of 84 cents. The economists say the delayed effect on inflation will show up shortly.

A quarter of inflation at the wholesale level stems from imports which rise in price as the rand falls.

Most economists said they expect the rand to strengthen a little next year, but caution that with a weak gold price and continuing high inflation its gains would be limited. — Reuter.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

TALKS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, ANC URGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Dec 84 p 17

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Discussions between Government politicians and the African National Congress (ANC) were of crucial importance, Professor H W van der Merwe of the University of Cape Town, said this week.

But it was also important that many other sections of the population should be involved in meaningful discussions with the ANC, he said in a statement.

Prof van der Merwe, director of UCT's centre for intergroup studies, has been playing a key role in promoting dialogue with the ANC.

He disclosed that he had arranged the recent interview between the assistant editor of Beeld, Mr Piet Muller, and the ANC executive in the

Zambian capital, Lusaka, as part of the centre's conflict and peace studies programme.

However, he did not comment on reports that he had arranged another meeting next month with the ANC, involving four Afrikaans-speaking academics.

Prof van der Merwe did say that the rumour about an imminent meeting of Nationalist MPS and the ANC had been correctly denied by both parties.

He said the programme was based on "a long and well-established tradition of bridge-building which was especially manifested in our series of national and international workshops where we brought together parties of contrasting and conflicting backgrounds and views."

The historic meeting of

the Afrikaner Studentebond (ASB), the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the SA Students' Organisation (Saso) in 1971 had been the first to these workshops, while the latest, in August this year, had involved representatives of the National Party, the United Democratic Front, the Soweto Civic Association and Inkatha.

At the August workshop, Mr Wynand Malan, the Nationalist MP for Randburg, had indicated that while official talks between the Government and the ANC would not be possible at this stage, "private talks might take place".

The promotion of both private and public talks formed part of the ongoing programme of the centre, Prof van der Merwe said. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

APARTHEID MUST GO, SAY MPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — Delegates to the Labour Party congress, which began in Kimberley yesterday are determined that apartheid at beaches, swimming pools, restaurants, cinemas and town halls must go — and now.

Party members say the Government must prove that when it speaks of "reform" it means what it says — it can no longer discriminate between parliamentary voters.

Peninsula MP's are angered by beach apartheid in the Western Cape, home of the largest concentration of Coloured people in the country. They say there are more Coloureds in the Cape than Whites and more Indians in Natal than Whites, which means the country's total beach areas can no longer be reserved on a racial basis.

"We are fed up with being thrown off our own beaches to make way for verkrampies from the Transvaal," a Cape Town delegate said.

"This sort of nonsense must never happen again. We are voters who participate in South Africa's Parliament, another delegate said.

Similarly, congress delegates want all public halls and cinemas to be opened by law. They also want the law to ensure that a city such as Pretoria cannot consider closing a public park to people on the grounds of race.

The Labour Party national executive met in Kimberley yesterday and the congress was formally opened in the Kimberley City Hall last night by the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Cabinet Minister and leader of the party. — Sapa.

CSQ: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

LAMBRECHTS ADVOCATES CONTINUING REFORM TO AVOID REVOLUTION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Dec 84 p 13

[Text] South Africa must proceed on the road of reform and development, said Mr Lambrechts, Director of Education in Cape Province, when he opened the twenty-sixth youth summit conference of DIE BURGER in Muizenberg.

"We can no longer solve problems in a way and in a style that was still acceptable forty or fifty years ago," Mr Lambrechts said.

Mr W D Beukes, editor of DIE BURGER, acted as host and chairman at the opening.

Mr Lambrechts said not only political reforms are needed, but also reforms in the realm of education and in the realm of social and economic conditions.

No one must doubt that South Africa has entered into a new era. The new political and constitutional dispensation cannot be undone. Indeed, South Africa must go forward on this road. What the country needs is a process of orderly reform and development, to ensure a lasting peace.

Lambrechts said world history shows that wherever long term attempts at reform and change have been suppressed, this has led to revolution.

Unrest and violence are phenomena which occur during a time of overall political reform. "Let us then have some understanding for the problems which are encountered by the authority which is supporting reform."

When reforms are planned, five factors must be taken into consideration: order, security, welfare, survival, and morality. For reforms to be satisfactory, they must be in harmony with the requirements of the conscience.

Lambrechts said young people must take care that they become knowledgeable about all circumstances in the country. "In this process you must learn to differentiate between propaganda and facts."

Propaganda is one-sided and can help no one to form his own opinion.

A priority ought to be to get to know other South Africans of all groups. "What do we know of their life circumstances, needs, and expectations?"

A change of viewpoint may be required of some. Righteousness and justice must be the underlying motives for behavior.

"If we in this beautiful land of ours want to co-exist in peace, some of us must renounce our selfishness and self-interest," he said.

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CSO: 3401/59

SOUTH AFRICA

OPINION POLL ON LIVING STANDARDS, CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Dec 84 p 23

[Text] Revealing tendencies on the manner in which the recession, credit limits, and the oppressive economic situation are affecting all population groups are brought to light in the most recent Omnichek opinion poll published by the Cape Town firm of Research Surveys.

Whites as well as blacks are feeling a considerable erosion in their standard of living nowadays. It is particularly blacks over fifty who are severely hit. Additionally, most whites and blacks feel the recession will last several more years.

Most whites feel that the government can solve the economic problems, but nearly 30 percent of blacks do not think so.

To a question as to whether their standard of living is lower now than it was at the beginning of this year, 39 percent of whites who were used in the research and no fewer than 59 percent of the blacks, answered in the affirmative, all told, 70 percent of the blacks over fifty experienced a lowering in their standard of living.

The PWV territory and Port Elizabeth are the hardest hit. Sixty-four percent of the blacks in this area say their standard of living has declined.

Forty-six percent of the whites declared their confidence in the government's ability to solve the country's economic problems. In contrast to this, only 25 percent of blacks say they believe the government can solve the nation's economic problems.

On the subject of the recovery of the economy, only 6 percent of blacks said they expect an improvement within the next two years. Fifteen percent of whites feel that within the next six to twelve months an improvement will set in, and 33 percent believe that within two years it will come about.

Blacks are also the worst hit by lay-offs. Twenty-two percent say a member of their immediate family has been laid off, against only 5 percent of whites.

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ON BEACH APARTHEID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 84 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party has strongly criticised a Government decision to continue applying beach apartheid by enforcing existing legislation.

The Party spokesman on Public Resorts, Mr Jan van Eck (MPC) said the statement issued on Thursday by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, was to be "deplored".

"The statement by Mr Heunis in effect confirms that beach apartheid is to be applied during the current holiday season.

"By rejecting claims to abolish apartheid on the beaches, Mr Heunis and his Government have again shown how hollow, their claims are that the National Party is serious about reform."

Mr Heunis' statement

made no direct reference to apartheid.

But it said: "The Government regards it as very important that recreational facilities should be used in an orderly and responsible way within the framework of existing provisions and legislation, and I consequently wish to appeal to all communities to act in the same positive spirit as the Government in the coming holiday season."

Mr Van Eck said that by saying this, Mr Heunis was stating that the Government policy of claiming all the best beaches and all the best facilities for Whites would be continued.

This is pure and simple White greed.

"At a time when signs of goodwill are needed to diffuse South Africa's racial situation, reaffirmation by Mr Heunis and

his Government of beach and recreational apartheid nationwide is open incitement to unrest."

Mr Van Eck also said the statement would be a green light "to all petty racists to report people of colour who are using White beaches."

He said that although Mr Heunis had announced a plan to spend R43,4 million over the next three years to step up the development of beach and inland resort facilities, he wanted to know where the Government was going to find the money.

He said a few years ago the then MEC Mr Hernus Kriel had promised R450 million to create equal facilities in the Cape Province alone.

"Now the figure for the Cape alone is R9,8 million — and the national figure is lower than R45 million. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

LANDING, OVERFLYING RIGHTS FOR RSA AIRWAYS NEGOTIATED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 dec 84 p 4

[Text]

A FOREIGN Ministry spokesman has confirmed that South Africa was negotiating with an unspecified number of African countries for landing and overflying rights for South African Airways.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said he secretly visited East Africa last week to discuss civil aviation and other commercial ties, but he has given no details.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr Botha did not want to give details of his visit.

At present South African Airways has to fly around the western bulge of Africa on its routes to Europe and Israel to avoid Black countries which object to its apartheid policies.

According to a report the general manager of South African Transport Services, Dr E L Grove,

said landing rights in Somalia could save South Africa between R40 and R50 million a year, primarily on fuel costs.

Dr Grove said a stopover in Mogadishu would reduce the flying time to Athens and Rome by three hours, and to Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt by two hours. Flying time to Tel Aviv could be cut by up to 60 percent.

This reduced flying time would be advantageous to South Africa because of the heavy traffic to and from Israel, in which SAA competes with El Al.

Presently, the only place in Africa in which SAA has landing rights is Abidjan on the Ivory Coast.

Other stopovers are Mauritius on the Australia route, and Ilha do Sol on the New York route.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

BISHOP ON NEED FOR NEW ORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 84 p 8

[Text]

PEACE in South Africa can only be obtained by creating a new order which carries with it a more perfect justice among the country's peoples, the Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Reginald J Orsmond, said in his New Year message yesterday.

Since the 1952 Catholic Bishops' Conference, when it was declared that justice demanded that Blacks be allowed to evolve towards full participation in the political, economic and cultural life of the country, nothing meaningful has been achieved, says the Bishop.

He questioned whether the new constitution, which excluded Blacks, could be used as a yardstick to measure South Africa's progress or whether the positive and negative changes which had taken place over the last 32 years were any indication that the pathway of justice was being followed.

The past year, says the Bishop, has been one of "unrest, violence and of escalating tension and division between our peoples", which increases the responsibility of all ministers of the Gospel to "proclaim anew its message to all those involved in or responsible for this violence."

"We (the Bishop of Johannesburg and his clergy) are mindful and there are some who deliberately exploit violence and the tense climate in our country, but there are also those who try to explain it away as the work of activists or over reaction to legitimate civic policies or law-enforcement procedures."

"Is it so difficult to understand when frustration over our segregated and unfair statutory system sometimes spills over into violence."

"Surely we must not only condemn violence, but also the cause of violence?"

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

RETIRING BISHOP LEAVES WITH CALL FOR INVESTMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by Jill de Villiers]

[Text]

ISOLATION and disinvestment cannot change people, according to the retiring Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Timothy Bavin.

"I do not subscribe to disinvestment. There should be more investment in South Africa. Only this can encourage change and solve the problems of this country," he told The Citizen.

He regarded the new constitution as a "tiny step in the right direction", and could understand why it was offensive to so many people who have been left out.

"If we had a guarantee that it would develop further to the extent of including the Blacks, I would have felt very happy about it," he said.

Discreet

In a lightning interview, when the Bishop was on his way to Jan

Smuts Airport yesterday, he stressed that he had been scrupulously careful to stay out of the election of the new Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu. "I have been very discreet. Bishop Tutu is a very good friend of mine," Bishop Bavin said.

"He is the person the Church needs in this country at the moment. Bishop Tutu faces a terrible task. There is so much that he will have to overcome."

Asked what he thought of Bishop Tutu's call for economic sanctions against South Africa, he said Bishop Tutu had been saying a lot of things in a lot of different places, but that he thought Bishop Tutu would deny that he had pushed for economic sanctions.

"Besides, I would not like to make a political judgement on the political judgements of an-

other," Bishop Bavin said.

Bishop Bavin, who left South Africa last night to assume his new position as Anglican Bishop of Portsmouth in England, told The Citizen that although he would not like to get involved with any specific party or group, he would like to remain a friend of South Africa.

"People there must realise that the situation in this country is not as simple as it might seem. And they need to know that there are GOOD people in South Africa, who are working towards change," the Bishop, who started his ministry in Pretoria, said.

About leaving South Africa, he said: "Part of me would like to go back, at least it's not as hot as Johannesburg. But I don't know how permanent my stay in Portsmouth will be. I still have 20 years left before retirement."

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMSCOR PAYROLL REPORTEDLY REDUCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

A SPOKESMAN for Armscor yesterday declined to confirm or deny reports of drastic staff cuts at the corporation in the past three years, which could continue into the new year.

The reported staff cuts by Armscor are claimed to have reduced its payroll by a third over the past three years and spread ripples through the private sector which have affected more than 800 factories. The Armscor spokesman, Mr Johan Adler, yesterday refused to comment on the situation.

Armscor, which had a staff of more than 30 000 in 1982 at its production peak, is believed to now have just 23 000 employees.

One of the most serious cutbacks was in April last year, when 800 workers were paid off, it is believed. There have been more since then and

sources in weapons manufacture believe that many of the 100 000 people involved in the industry will ultimately be affected by the cutbacks, which could continue into the new year.

Many of the 800 private arms factories in the country which operate on contract to Armscor, rely heavily on it as a major source of income. Some have had to close down, reports claim.

But some factories have been given more work by Armscor, which has led to even more discontent in the private sector and accusations of favouritism.

In spite of the suggested boycott of South African-manufactured arms, it is generally believed Armscor will continue its recently started programme of overseas advertising for its products. Armscor had enough products stockpiled to ensure deliveries.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLATION RATE UP TO 13,3 PERCENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 20

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) reached its highest level in 20 months when it soared through the 13 percent mark to reach 13,3 percent for the 12-months ending November 30.

Figures released by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria yesterday confirmed economists' predictions that the CPI would break the 13 percent barrier by Christmas.

The year-on-year figure for November shows a marked increase on the October figure of 12,5 percent and those of September and August of 12,2 percent and 11,8 percent respectively.

The inflation rate for the 12-month period ending November, 1983 was 10,6 percent. This means that in one year, the cost of living has risen by more than 25 percent.

The CPI rose to 307,4 in November, up from

October's figure of 303,7 and last November's figure of 271,4.

Not surprisingly, the food only index also showed a marked increase, rising to 322,6 from 318,4 in October. In November last year it stood at 288,4.

The commodities index for November was 304,9 compared with 300,6 in October this year and 271,4 in November, 1983.

The services component of the CPI stood at 312,1 compared with 309,8 in October and 271,2 a year ago.

The middle income group was the hardest hit in November with an inflation rate of 13,6 percent. Their CPI rose to 310,1 in November compared with 306,4 in October and 273,0 in November, 1983.

The inflation rate for the higher income group was running at around 13,4 percent (CPI in November 307,5; October 303,5 and November 1983, 271,2) while

that of the lower income group was 12 percent (CPI of 301,5 in November; 298,8 in October and 269,1 in November, 1983).

Economists attributed the sharp increase in the inflation rate to the weakening of the rand against the dollar, the slump in the gold price, higher interest rates and the July increase in GST to 10 percent.

In contrast to South Africa's 25 percent CPI increase in the past year, the CPI in the United States rose by a mere 4,1 percent for the first 11 months of this year. This is slightly higher than the 3,8 percent over the 12 months ended in December, 1983 and 3,9 percent in 1982.

Reuter reports that US consumer prices increased a seasonally-adjusted 0,2 percent in November following rises of 0,4 percent in each of the preceding two months.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

CROSSROADS LEADERS TO HALT VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Jan 84 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Several squatter leaderships in the Crossroads complex have signed an agreement to instruct all their supporters to lay down arms and to stop all further violence.

The agreement is part of a major new drive among squatter leaders to settle conflict which led to yet another outbreak of violence over Christmas, during which several people were killed, many more injured and scores of shacks burnt down or demolished.

The agreement was signed on Thursday night after an all-day meeting of squatter committees organised by the Western Province Council of Churches.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of various township organisations, including the UDF-affiliated Western Cape Civic Association.

The meeting agreed to a WCCA investigation into the causes of the la-

test flare-up — and which squatter leaderships should be held responsible.

A spokesman for the Crossroads executive committee said at the weekend the meeting had also agreed that any further incidents of violence were to be reported to it and the WCCA.

In terms of a further decision, a series of mass meetings attended by several thousand people was held in various squatter communities at the weekend at which leaders called for peace and instructed their followers to disarm.

The squatter leaders' move towards settling conflict may be a major new development in internal politics in the sprawling squatter complex.

The decisions were taken after long debates about the conflict, during which the way in which some leaderships operated was sharply criticised. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

SHIP OWNERS INDICTED IN DENMARK FOR ARMS SHIPMENTS

Captain Also Indicted

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Yesterday the police also charged the captain who told about the illegal shipments to South Africa on TV with complicity in arms smuggling. Four other captains will be questioned, but it is thought that they were unaware of the nature of their cargo.

Ship owner Jorgen Jensen of Svendborg was charged yesterday with having delivered weapons to South Africa illegally five times in 1981 and 1982 on one of the shipping company's vessels.

At the same time Kaj Narup of Aero, who was captain of one of the transports, was charged with complicity in arms smuggling. Under aggravated circumstances both violations could lead to 3 years in jail under the penal code, according to Superintendent Herbert Boisen of the Svendborg criminal police division.

The police also went to work to find the captains of the four other transports. One of them, whose identity the police would not reveal but who lives in the Svendborg area, was visited by the police late on Monday. But the results of that interrogation are not expected to be ready before Tuesday, the superintendent told RITZAU BUREAU.

"Jorgen Jensen has admitted that the transports took place, but he denies any wrongdoing and says that the ship, 'Tine Maru,' was sailing under a Panamanian flag, which in his opinion means that he cannot be held responsible under Danish law. However after consultations with Police Chief A. Sorensen and our judicial experts we have reached the conclusion that Jorgen Jensen can be prosecuted," Superintendent Boisen said.

Jorgen Jensen has not been detained and the police have no immediate plans to hold a preliminary hearing in his case.

"We must first try to find out if the money resulting from the illegal arms shipments ended up in this country and we hope Jorgen Jensen can help us with that aspect," said Herbert Boisen.

The complicity charge against Captain Kaj Narup is based on the fact that he knew that the ship was carrying weapons. But it is not yet clear whether the other captains knew that weapons were being transported.

The disclosure of the five arms shipments to South Africa in 1981 and 1982 on the Danish-owned ship "Tine Maru" was made on TV's "Sunday Journal," when the two journalists, Jorgen Pedersen and Sten Baadsgaard, presented documentation of the violation of the South African arms embargo.

According to "Sunday Journal" the illegal arms shipments were made on the coastal ship "Eva Vesta," later the "Tine Maru," and were arranged by Jorgen Jensen and shipping magnate Torben Nielsen, also of Svendborg.

Case Expected to Widen

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 9 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Anders Wiig]

[Text] Yesterday another ship's captain was charged with complicity in illegal arms shipments to South Africa. Today the investigation was taken over by a member of the central force who cleared up arms smuggling incidents involving other Svendborg shipping companies in the past.

Today the National Police Chief's Flying Squad takes over the investigation of the alleged illegal arms shipments that took place to South Africa in 1981 and 1982 on the Svendborg coastal ship "Eva Vesta," alias the Panamanian coastal ship "Tine Maru," alias "Ne Ma."

At the moment ship owner Jorgen Jensen of the Vesta shipping firm and the two captains, Kaj Narup and Charles Wig Hansen, have been charged with arms smuggling. Narup also risks being charged with extortion since he is accused of having used his knowledge about the arms shipments to ask the shipping firm to pay him money he felt the firm owed him.

Police Chief A. Sorensen of Svendborg confirmed that Charles Wig Hansen was the third man to be questioned and charged yesterday with complicity in violating the UN ban on arms shipments to South Africa by having delivered four shipments on the "Tine Maru." Like ship owner Jensen and Kaj Narup, he admitted that he knew about the arms shipments but he denied having done anything illegal. The police chief pointed out that a charge should not be confused with a sentence. One of the things bringing a charge does is to insure the accused of the right of defending himself.

Another Ship Owner Under Investigation

The police have also talked to ship broker Torben Nielsen, whose Nielsen Chartering company was mentioned in the TV broadcast Sunday night as being

involved in all likelihood. But the police have no basis for charging him with complicity since in a press statement issued after the TV broadcast he denied knowing anything about the voyages to South Africa. The statement said that the firm had only offered administrative assistance in the absence of the ship owner at a time when Nielsen and Jensen shared an office.

The police chief revealed that an extensive investigation is now required to bring the facts of the case to light. The Svendborg criminal police force does not have the manpower to do this over a longer period of time. That is why Detective Inspector E. V. Knudsen from the Flying Squad arrived in Svendborg today. He is an expert in arms smuggling cases, having unraveled widespread arms smuggling cases in the early 1980's which resulted in sentences for ship owners, ship captains and ship charterers in Svendborg, Korsor and Aalborg for violations of the UN arms ban.

Ship owner Jorgen Jensen was not one of the people convicted in the earlier cases. His affairs were investigated in connection with the police investigation into the men behind the Trigon affair, since he had chartered a ship out to Trigon which took arms to South Africa. But he could not be held responsible under the penal code for any of Trigon's shipments.

Sold to Panamanian Company

Now he and the captains of the ships say they have done nothing illegal in this new case, since "Tine Maru" had been sold to Jensen's Panama company, which in turn had chartered the ship out to a company in Monrovia. But it is the view of the police that the ship's flag is irrelevant. The important thing is the real circumstances of the shipments--such as payments, the question of whether the freight charges actually ended up with Jorgen Jensen in Svendborg and whether the two foreign companies actually exist as anything but a cover aimed at getting around the Danish ban.

Additional Details on Case

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Yesterday the captain of the ship "Tine Maru," Kaj Narup, was charged with attempted extortion from ship owner Jorgen Jensen of Svendborg, who like the captain has been charged with smuggling arms to South Africa.

The criminal police force in Svendborg is charging Kaj Narup with having written three letters in an attempt to force the ship owner to pay a total of 53,000 kroner for hotel expenses and payments to a film company, among other things, with threats to go to the press with the story of the arms smuggling.

If Jorgen Jensen refused to pay, Kaj Narup would go to the press with the story of the arms smuggling episodes. Which he then did. Jorgen Jensen told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE recently that he was not willing to be forced to pay money

to make Kaj Narup keep quiet about the matter: "If I had paid I am almost certain the story would have appeared on TV anyway," said Jorgen Jensen.

Police in Stockholm confiscated important documents yesterday belonging to Swedish businessman Tom Rosenberg, who is alleged to be one of the principal people in the arms smuggling case.

6578

CSO: 3613/64

SOUTH AFRICA

JOURNALIST COMMENTS ON VAAL COMMUNITIES

MB071355 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Jan 85 p 15

[Article by journalist Percy Quboza: "In the Hearts of Our Children, and Our Children's Children, the Sense of Bitterness Grows"]

[Text] George Orwell's year is mercifully behind us. South Africans, however, are far from able to heave a sigh of relief. If anything, 1985 may yet turn out to be our most painful and tragic experience.

The mood of the people in the townships is very ugly.

I am by nature an optimist. Nothing has happened to temper my faith that some day we will come to terms with our national political problems.

Yet, spending the festive season in the Vaal complex seriously challenged that faith. The cost of reaching that accommodation is accumulating at a frightening rate.

I have had a close relationship with the Vaal for 21 years. I know those people well. I have been part of their daily experiences. They are, basically, a simple and hard-working community. They do not want trouble.

Since the events of Sharpeville 24 years ago, when defenceless men and women were cruelly gunned down, the older generation have been praying that they never go through the same experience again. But they had children. And their children now have children.

The bitterness of 24 years ago is rearing its ugly face. Rarely have I seen them so angry, so frustrated. And, once again, it is insensitive officialdom that has provoked the crisis, which has left people dead and injured, seen property destroyed and communities filled with rage.

I am not writing this piece to intimidate anybody, but do so as a duty to my country and my own conscience. Unless white South Africans wake up and soon, the Vaal complex is a threat to peace and stability in 1985. All of us, wherever you may be in the corners of South Africa, are endangered.

Throwing in the might of the police and the army, as we have recently witnessed, only escalates the anger. Pretoria's bureaucrats, in the main, show no understanding for the feelings of those people. But it does not have to be that way.

It is significant that the crisis arose after the departure of the former Administration Board chairman, John Knoetze, who moved to Soweto in the wake of the 1976 unrest. John Knoetze's style is different from most bureaucrats you meet. One of his first actions when he came to Soweto was to meet with the leaders of the community. I mean the real leaders of the community. He asked me to arrange meetings with a wide spectrum of them: Dr Nthatho Motlana, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and the rest. It is a measure of the personal warmth he developed that when Bishop Tutu's daughter recently married John was an invited guest.

From what the various people in the Vaal told me over the past days, that style of personal contact evaporated when John left. His successor has ignored the real voices of the people. The authorities have depended on the voices of discredited town councillors who bore the brunt of the community's anger. It all started with rent increases.

When members of my staff gave me an analysis of the situation in the area, I was alarmed. I phoned the director of the board to appeal to him to suspend the increases and make a statement to that effect. His attitude was depressing. I was not surprised. It simply followed the pattern of 1976.

At that time, after personal appeals to Dr Andries Treurnicht (then deputy minister of education and training) and the then prime minister, Mr John Vorster, to stop enforcing Afrikaans medium education, I got a similar response.

Law and order would be maintained at all costs. And everyone knows what those costs were.

The present administration in the Vaal Complex believes in the power of rubber bullets, teargas and kragdagidheid [politics of violence]. And that will not work.

The kids there have a spine-chilling message to all of this: "Better be dead a free man than alive as an oppressed person."

What is happening in the Vaal is a microcosm of what I fear is going to happen all over the country. And the crisis could start in a few days when schools reopen.

It is utterly naive to believe, as so many do, that rent increases have nothing to do with education, or that "outside forces" are using school children to advance their aims. The black kid in the township classroom bears very little resemblance to the kids at white classrooms in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg.

Black kids are politicised--not by dark-hearted people in the dingy alleys of Soweto and Sharpeville--but by the inherent injustices that have bedevilled their fathers. Their fathers had the patience to take it. They do not.

If, indeed, we have this situation, what is the solution?

For the Vaal, I suggest the rent increases be immediately revoked. In fact, the entire rental system should be reviewed. What we should be paying is rates for essential services like water, electricity, garbage removal and environmental improvements. Rents on properties that in reality have been paid off many times over should not be used as instruments to pay needless bureaucracies. The government must get away from the idea that our communities can only be made viable by continuously raising rents.

We are part and parcel of an economic system and it is ridiculous to even think--as Pretoria does--that we must be treated differently. The fact that I am paying the same tax as anybody else infuriates me when I do not have the same right as anybody else to influence how my own money is used by the state. Taxation without representation, as the British found generations ago, is tyranny.

I, as a citizen of South Africa--and I insist that that is what I am--resent the idea that my citizenship only goes as far as fattening the coffers of the state. The way out--and the only way out--is for the government to give a statement of intent.

And that statement does not lie in Mr Chris Heunis's safaries to Umtata, Bophuthatswana, Venda, to hold discussions about the political future of blacks they perceive to be "outside the national states."

Talk to Nelson Mandela instead of trying to throw him to the Transkei. Lift the bans on the African National Congress, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the South African Students' Organisation, the Black Peoples' Convention. Negotiate with them. Let us go forward to a situation where we can talk together, using our brains and mouths instead of bombs, teargas and rubber bullets. Violence is endemic in our country because the government has given it a credibility it does not deserve.

John Vorster Square's ninth and tenth floors are not going to solve our political problems; they must be solved in the political arena.

I would seriously offer the following schedule to lead up to a normalisation of our situation:

--Release all political prisoners and allow the unconditional return of political exiles;

--Abolish differential educational systems and place education under one department;

--Abolish rentals in the case of houses older than 20 years and grant freehold rights whereby normal rates will provide the infrastructure for local authorities;

--Establish a joint security commission to monitor the activities of the security forces which are largely responsible for the polarisation among our people;

--Abolish the pass laws and influx control and grant the right of all people to sell their labour at the market of their choice; and

--Establish merit--and not colour--as the criterion by which human value must be judged.

It may have become cliched, but the words of the late civil rights leader, Dr Martin Luther King, remain as valid today as they ever were:

"Unless we learn to live together as brothers, we will all perish together as fools."

CSO: 3400/420

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE PUPIL ENROLMENT IS DOWN IN TRANSVAAL FOR 1985

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Susan Fleming]

[Text]

White pupil enrolment for Transvaal schools in 1985 is expected to drop by 2 500 compared with last year, says the Transvaal Education Department (TED).

Next year's expected enrolment figure showed a decrease of nearly 8 000 pupils compared with 1982 as the white birth rate continues to drop.

In contrast, the number of black children expected to go to school nationwide in 1985 will be about 50 000 more than this year.

The Department of Education and Training has already launched building programmes to cope with additional pupils.

Fewer white children from the Transvaal will enrol for school next year, a spokesman for the Transvaal Education Department, said yesterday.

The TED spokesman said about 535 000 pre-primary to secondary school pupils were expected to register for 1985, representing a decrease of about 2 500 pupils compared with the beginning of 1984.

At the Grade One level, about 43 000 children are expected to start school for the first time in 1985.

At the Std 10 level, 26 500 pupils are expected to register for school — compared with this year's figure of 28 744.

BUILDING

The chief of public relations, at the Department of Education and Training, which administers black education, Mr Job Schoeman, said his department expected about 3,7 million pupils to enrol for school next month — 50 000 more pupils than this year.

Mr Schoeman said contingency plans, which included building projects, had been made to cope with the possibility of additional pupils.

He said R133 million of the total 1984/1985 budget of R709 257 000 had been earmarked for building projects.

By next month 3 900 new classrooms, which will accommodate about 156 000 pupils, will be completed.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE 'SLAVERY' CLAIMS DENIED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 10

[Text]

HARARE. — The Ministry of Mines has denied allegations made on Tuesday by Associate Mineworkers Union President Mr Jeffrey Mutandare that his union had "massive evidence of camouflaged slavery" in mining operations along Zimbabwe's Great Dyke belt.

He claimed in an interview that thousands of miners had to work barefoot hundreds of metres underground using candles instead of torches.

The ministry statement, issued by the Chief Government mining engineer, Mr Greg Phimister, said the claims were "completely erroneous."

"Small miners or mining operators working in the north Dyke are subject to the Controls of the Explosives Regulations 1970 and the Mining

(Management and Safety) Regulations 1981," said the statement.

It added that all working places were subject to daily supervision by mining blasting licence holders and to inspection at regular intervals by government Inspectors of Mines.

The statement said that "in the recent past, statements were made from the same source of persons being buried alive. These were of course not proven and are utterly false."

"The constant carping about mining procedures on the Dyke by the president of the Associated Mine Workers Union serves no purpose because invariably, the information given is incomplete, inaccurate and slanted," said the statement. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN: BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES NOT TO BLAME FOR UNREST

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 84 p 4

[Text]

THE Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, yesterday said neither he nor the leader of a report into unrest in Black townships late last year had accused Black local government of being responsible for the riots.

Referring to a statement he made on Thursday about the report by Professor Tjaart van der Walt, Dr Viljoen admitted that most of his comments had dealt with aspects of the local authorities and their manner of determining municipal rates and levies.

However, this did not prejudice the Government's appreciation of the "dedicated manner in which Black local authorities have been and are

still coping with their demanding tasks," Dr Viljoen said in yesterday's statement from Pretoria.

Dr Viljoen said the year-old local government branches were doing important work, adding that public ignorance of the functions of these authorities had contributed largely to the unrest.

In Thursday's statement summing up the Van der Walt findings and recommendations, Dr Viljoen mentioned a possible judicial inquiry into alleged corruption, self-enrichment and maladministration within Black local government.

Yesterday he reiterated that an inquiry was pending police investigations being carried out at present.

Earlier this week, the Deputy Minister of Co-

operation and Education, Mr Sam de Beer, announced the Van der Walt finding that education was not the root cause of the Vaal triangle unrest, which first erupted early in September last year.

However, he announced steps being taken in the education field, such as creating a better communication network between students and the authorities.

Dr Viljoen added yesterday that although he had isolated his initial statement to local government and had not mentioned education, these two matters dealt with in the report "should not be interpreted separately but judged together in their correct perspective." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE BLACKS TO SEEK COURT ORDER ON CISKEI GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Dec 84 p 9

[Text] Cape Town--Residents of the Eastern Cape Black spot of Mgwali, who are due to be removed to the Ciskei, are to seek a Supreme Court order preventing the Ciskeian Government from exercising administrative control over them while they are still in South Africa.

In a statement released yesterday afternoon, the Mgwali Resident's Association (MRA) says the settlement falls within the magisterial district of Stutterheim and has not been excised from South Africa.

However, in terms of an agreement between the Ciskeian and South African Governments which came into force with the granting of independence to the homeland in December 1981, the Ciskei runs schools, controls welfare and pays pensions at Mgwali.

The MRA also says the Ciskei has demanded that the residents pay Ciskei development tax and that Mgwali is being treated as though it were part of the Zwelitsha Parliamentary constituency.

The MRA and its legal representative have not been able to see a copy of the agreement "despite applications to Ciskei and RSA offices." It maintains, however, that the agreement is invalid.

"Mgwali certainly is outside the Ciskei," it says. "The right of South Africa to authorise Ciskei's control there is in question. How can a foreign government be administering a South African region? And how can that foreign government be administering its own foreign law there."

For instance, in demanding Ciskei development tax from residents of South Africa?

The MRA says it is distributing forms for residents to sign authorising MRA chairman, Mr Wilson Fanti, to apply on their behalf to the supreme court "for an order declaring that the Government of South Africa is not entitled to authorise the Government of Ciskei to exercise any administrative control or function of power in Mgwali."

The Association's lawyer was due to travel from Johannesburg this weekend to explain the forthcoming application to the people.

Mgwali, which lies 30 km east of Stutterheim in the "White Corridor" between Transkei and Ciskei, consists of five villages, a mission founded in the 1850's by the Reverend Tiyo Soga, the first ordained Black minister in South Africa, and a trust farm.

The more than 7 500 residents, 152 of whom have freehold title to their land are due to be moved to Frankfort in the Ciskei.

The MRA, which claims that "nearly everyone" supports it, says there will be no agricultural land, no jobs and no comparable water supply at Frankfort, and has strongly opposed the removal.

In February this year nine Mgwali residents connected with the anti-removal campaign were detained at Mgwali and taken to prisons in the Ciskei before being released.--Sapa

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU: BLACKS WOULD WELCOME RUSSIANS AS SAVIORS

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 7 Dec 84 pp 19, 20

[Reprint of article originally published by Durban THE GRAPHIC in English 11 Nov 84]

[Text]

Bishop Tutu's claim made in London last week that most Blacks would welcome the Russians as "saviours", if they came to SA has evoked controversy, nationally and internationally.

We quote from the newspaper report: Bishop Tutu said: "What I know is that if the Russians were to come to South Africa today, then most Blacks who reject communism as atheistic materialistic would welcome them as saviours.

"Anything would be better than apartheid — for", the bishop concluded, "apartheid was totally evil, immoral and unchristian — as evil as Nazism and communism."

In the context of his speech Bishop Tutu equates communism with the Soviet system, and therefore immediately contradicts himself. If apartheid is as evil as "communism" why should Blacks welcome one form of "evil" above another form of "evil?"

Bishop Tutu might have been more explicit. He might have said that there is discrimination against Blacks in the apartheid system, but then so is there discrimination against the Afghans in Afghanistan which was invaded by Russian troops in 1979 and where since a bitter war of independence has been waged by the Afghan people to the extent that the Russians now find themselves in a situation similar to that

of the Americans in Vietnam which was a war that the Americans could not win but found it difficult to terminate.

Practically the whole world is against the Russian occupation of this third world Asian country and recently, at the United Nations there was an overwhelming majority vote for the Russians to pull out of Afghanistan.

It is noteworthy, that except for five African countries, all the rest of Africa called on the Russians to withdraw. The Cape Verde Islands refrained from voting, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, and Libya voted in favour of the Soviet Union. But Zimbabwe, and all the other frontline States voted against the Russians.

With most of Africa so much against the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, it is a mystery where Bishop Tutu obtained his figures to show that "most Blacks" in SA would welcome the Russians.

Practically every internal organisation in SA favours the strategy of peaceful change to a democratic society. The trade union movement, Inkatha, which has such powerful support in SA, having the biggest national liberatory organisation in the history of SA, the churches (of whom Bishop Tutu is one of the leaders) Solidarity, Azapo, the UDF and all its affiliate organisations, the NPP

etc. have all come out against violent change and against any form of totalitarian system. Yet for the Blacks to welcome the Russians this could happen only if the strategy was changed to that of violence and of totalitarianism which most Black organisations are opposed to.

But Bishop Tutu should also realise that the Russians have shown little inclination to become involved in Southern Africa. The Soviet Union has proclaimed the international policy of detente and in terms of that policy they will not interfere in Southern Africa. Already negotiations are in progress for the Cuban withdrawal from Angola. Mozambique which at one time was so close to the Soviet Union is now moving into the Western orbit. Zimbabwe under Mr Mugabe has not shown any marked enthusiasm for the Soviet Union which has refused to help Zanu (PF) during the war of liberation.

The world is no longer living in an era of "gun boat" diplomacy when a big

power could simply use its army to take over a small country because of some disagreement with the policies of the small country. America learnt that lesson in Vietnam, the Soviet Union is learning the lesson in Afghanistan

For every country the most important lesson is to stand on its own feet and to fight for right and justice from within the country, and not to expect to be liberated from without the country.

Before the last world war, practically the whole of Asia and Africa were controlled by one or other imperial power. Since the war almost all these colonial countries obtained their independence by peaceful means — the most important example being that of India under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

Similarly, we in SA can also win the struggle for a democratic system with safeguards for minorities, by our own efforts without bringing in the mythical Russian threat.

Durban

E—November 11

CSO: 3400/410

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY: BLACKS SHOULD PAY FOR UNREST DAMAGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 7

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] A survey of White attitudes to recent Black township unrest indicates a hardening of opinions and a degree of pessimism about the future.

A team of Human Sciences Research Council researchers who did the survey by telephone under the direction of Dr Nic Rhoodie, was aimed at determining Whites' perceptions of the recent Coloured and Indian elections, and the unrest in urban Black communities.

Friends

Dr Rhoodie emphasised yesterday that the findings were "provisional in nature" and as such only identified broad trends. The data would have to be processed further before a final report could be published.

Nearly 1 000 White South Africans were contacted by telephone in the survey--and 37 percent refused to be interviewed, or refused to call the qualifying respondent in the household to the telephone.

Nearly half--41,7 percent--agreed that the Black unrest would result in Whites increasingly refusing to give the Blacks more rights.

Nearly three quarters felt that Blacks should be made to pay for the damage they had caused--and only two percent felt that the Whites should pay.

About three quarters of the respondents did not agree with the statement that only equal political rights for Blacks would end the unrest.

About a third agreed that peace between Whites and Blacks was possible only if Blacks, like the Coloureds and Indians, were included in the new constitutional dispensation.

When questioned about the role of the police in riot control, only 5,2 percent said they felt the police had been "too hard."

A massive 43.3 percent felt, on the other hand, that police action had been "too soft."

Dr Rhoodie said that 22 percent felt that the police could no longer exercise sufficient control in Black urban areas for the maintenance of law and order.

Nearly 40 percent indicated that they thought the riots would spread, although 46,6 percent did not share this view.

Questioned about attitudes to South Africa's subcontinental peace initiatives, a third said they expected terrorism to increase despite the initiatives.

Nearly 44 percent were against negotiating with the African National Congress to achieve peace in South Africa--while 42,9 percent were in favour.

Linked

Those opposed to negotiations with the ANC linked the body to communism, violence and terrorism. In reply to questions on the Coloured and Indian elections, more than half the respondents expected a higher percentage poll than had been registered.

Nearly a third ascribed the low percentage poll to intimidation and boycotts.

CSO: 3400/411

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS ENVOY SUPPORTS PEACEFUL CHANGE--The Dutch Ambassador to South Africa says the Dutch Government still advocates peaceful change in South Africa despite the deteriorating relations between the two countries. Interviewed by SABC-TV, Mr H.C.G. Carsten said the Dutch parliament was satisfied that the R250 000 it annually voted to the African National Congress was used for humanitarian purposes. He reiterated that the Dutch government did not support ANC plans for violent change in South Africa. About the ending of the cultural accord between South Africa and the Netherlands, Mr Carstens said although official cultural contact had ceased there remained a lot of private contact between the two countries. Despite many misunderstandings, he said the Dutch still felt a strong feeling of kinship with South Africans. Mr Carstens ascribed the many misunderstandings between the two countries to geographical distance. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 9]

POLICE RAIDS BRITISH NEWS AGENCY--The police raid on the offices of the British television news agency Independent Television News (ITN) was not directed at the journalists of the agency or those working on the premises, a police spokesman said. All but two of the 33 video tapes confiscated by four security officers who conducted the raid were returned to ITN yesterday. The tapes held by the police are to be used as evidence in the trial of Natal Indian Congress (NIC) leaders and others who have been charged with high treason. One of the confiscated cassettes contains an interview with Mrs Ella Ramgobin, granddaughter of Mahatma Gandhi and an official of the NIC. The other was a preview of the Indian election and was produced by a crew sent out from Britain by commercial television's Channel Four network. A spokesman for ITN said this was the first time in its history that one of its offices--including those in East European countries--had ever been raided by state security police. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Dec 84 p 2]

OXYGEN PLANT FOR SASOL TWO--L'Air Liquide is to erect the world's largest oxygen plant at Sasol Two at a cost of over R35-million. The new plant will have a daily capacity of 2 500 tons of oxygen, 30 percent more than any other plant operating outside Sasol Two, and it will raise installed oxygen capacity at the complex to almost 30 000 tons a day. The new installation is scheduled to be completed in the third quarter 1986, and will be the seventh oxygen plant which the French company has supplied to Sasol Two, and the 13th at the Secunda complex. Local companies will supply civil and

mechanical parts to the turnkey project to the value of around R12-million, the major equipment being driven by electric motors consuming about 40MW. Air Liquide Engineering (Southern Africa), the local investment of the French company, says that the contract was won in the face of strong German and Japanese competition, all the world's major oxygen plant manufacturers showing an interest in the project. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 19]

COC URGES CHANGES--Cape Town--"The Cape Town Chamber of Commerce is to press for further changes to Government policy," said its president, Mr Philip Krawitz. The Chamber has called for changes in influx control, renewed development in Black townships in Cape Town and the provision of adequate transport facilities at Khayelitsha. Despite the abolition of the Coloured Labour preference policy and Black publicity for a 99-year lease leasehold, but "the thorny issue" of influx control had yet to be resolved, he added. The Chamber would exert "the strongest pressure" on the authorities to implement the recommendations of the Riekert Commission on the opening of business districts to all races.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 11]

INVESTING IN MOZAMBIQUE--South African businessmen have started to invest vast sums in Mozambique's tourist industry. The hotel on Inhaca Island in Maputo Bay is being developed by a Johannesburg businessman, Mr Brian Nicolay. Seven businessmen recently flew to Maputo to finalise arrangements for the renovation of the hotel and the development of facilities for marlin and deep-sea fishing. Diving expeditions to explore the rich sea life in the area, and the shipwrecks off the island are still in the planning stage. Further south at Ponto do Oura on the South African border, Mr Nic van Niekerk of Pretoria is renovating an hotel that he plans to sell in a time-share scheme. North of Ponto do Oura is the small settlement of Ponta Malangne. The motel there is about to be developed by a Komatipoort businessman, Mr John Henn. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 14 Dec 84 p 5]

CSO: 3400/146

SWAZILAND

ANC MEMBERS WARNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 84 p 11

[Text]

MBABANE. — Swaziland has ordered 23 members of the African National Congress still in the country to surrender to police at once or be deported to South Africa.

The Police Commissioner, Mr Majaji Sime-lane, said in a statement on Thursday night the 23 had received extensive military training and were operating in Swaziland clandestinely.

If they did not give themselves up, police would arrest them and send them back to South Africa, where they would almost certainly face prosecution, he added.

The ANC's representative in Swaziland, Mr Ba-

fana Duma, was ordered to leave the country by yesterday.

The crackdown follows the killing of Swazi deputy security Chief Brigadier Petros Shiba on December 7, which police blamed on the ANC. Police later said they had killed an ANC guerrilla, Mr Andreas Sono Ngco-bo, whom they accused of gunning down Brig Shiba.

The ANC members fled to Swaziland from neighbouring Mozambique in March after Maputo and Pretoria signed the Nkomati accord halting activities by forces opposed to each other.

Swaziland has a similar accord with South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/413

SWAZILAND

EXCHANGE OF TRADE REPRESENTATIVE WITH RSA ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Dec 84 p 11

[Text]

South Africa and Swaziland yesterday announced the future exchange of trade representatives who would have the same rights and privileges as diplomatic personnel.

An agreement establishing the official trade links between the two countries was signed in Pretoria by Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr M Mnisi.

"This agreement is the fulfillment of the ideals of the late King Sobhuza," Mr Botha said after the signing.

Mr Botha said he had maintained a good friendship with the late Monarch and they had often met to discuss stability in Southern Africa and the future of the sub-continent.

"Shortly before his death, King Sobhuza indicated to me that this (trade agreement) was what he would like to establish."

The trade mission will deal solely with commercial matters, although the representatives have full Diplomatic Immunity.

Mr Botha said the commercial representative, who took up his post from the beginning of December, would not deal with political or security matters, which were handled at Ministerial level between the two governments.

South Africa's first trade representative to Mbabane is Mr Sam Sterban. His Swazi counterpart has not yet been announced, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

CSO: 3400/413

UGANDA

NORTH KOREAN INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIL WAR

300 North Koreans Arrive

Kampala MUNNANSI in English Vol 2, Series No 17, 21 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] Early last week an estimated number of about 300 North-Koreans arrived in Uganda. They came by a plane belonging to a friendly African country in the North East of the continent. The arrival of these North-Koreans has come amidst reports of government's determination to do all in its power to dislodge once and for all Museveni's bandits from Luwero triangle. Initially the Koreans were supposed to give technical training to the UNLA troops in anti-guerrilla manoeuvres.

MUNNANSI staff reporter was able to eye-witness a convoy of vehicles including two buses which transported the new arrival of North-Korean troops from Entebbe last week. The convoy which left Entebbe at about 6.30 p.m. made a brief stop at the clock tower round-about as one enters Kampala City. One of the top high ranking officers in the UNLA was seen giving directives to the guides of the visitors.

In the meantime a Kenya newspaper the DAILY NATION of 17/11/84 quoted Museveni's National Resistance Army as having said that North-Korean troops had been recruited as "mercenaries" by the government of Uganda in order to assist it to fight against them (the NRA); adding that troops from communist North-Korea had been involved in the civil war since 1982. They also claimed that these foreign troops had suffered a lot of casualties. An example of such casualties, the NRA cited Lt Col Park, a former deputy commander of the troops in the war zone who was killed in Luwero.

In the meantime reports from Luwero make the plight of the civilian population there lamentable and miserable. It must be recalled that before this latest intensification of the war, there had been thousands of suffering civilians in the so-called refugee camps. It has now been months since relief aid agencies such as the Red Cross, UNICEF and Save the Children's Funds were prohibited from visiting the areas. "What kind of life people in these camps now live can only be left to anyone's imagination," said an expatriate official of one of these relief agencies who said that he deeply deplored the attitude of the government.

A Commentary

Kampala MUNNANSI in English Vol 2, Series No 12, 21 Nov 84 pp 7, 8

[Text] As the war against guerrillas in the Luwero triangle intensifies, there are alarming reports of more and more foreign troops fighting alongside the Uganda army (UNLA). The two foremost foreign countries reportedly involved in the fighting are: communist North-Korea and Tanzania. North-Koreans can easily be identified particularly on account of their special facial characteristics and their colour. Their presence, therefore, in the Uganda army, is more noticeable than that of their black Tanzanian colleagues.

No person of sound mind would expect the Uganda government to sit back in the face of an insurgent group against it, although the majority of Ugandans are convinced that fighting (per se) may not bring about true or genuine peace which goes beyond the mere absence of armed confrontation.

War, and a civil war at that, is devastating enough. But it is more devastating and appalling when an extra dimension (foreign intervention) creeps in. It's bad enough for brothers to start shooting at one another and afterwards dance over the dead bodies of their fallen brethren or over the debris of their destroyed property. But it is quite inconceivable when an alien person, who by all accounts has no stake at all in the matter over which brothers are fighting, comes in and, without asking or trying to get at the root of the problems, immediately takes sides, joining one brother to destroy the other.

In our view North-Korea's intervention in the civil war obtaining in Uganda is most irritating to Ugandans, to say the least. First of all, the fact that Parliament was not consulted first and/or its consent sought over the "recruitment" of foreign troops into our armed forces, it is a flagrant abuse of Uganda's sovereignty. It is common knowledge that Parliament in any democracy is the supreme body and the unifying symbol of a country. It is the people's representative body. It is supreme in that it makes the laws which govern each and every single individual, no matter what office one holds in government or in its branches/departments. Therefore, by-passing parliament over such important and grave national issues is tantamount to abusing the intelligence of the people.

Secondly but more fundamentally, the current civil war in Uganda rotates on the 1980 elections, and therefore on the representation and ultimately on the legitimacy of the present UPC government. The very act of by-passing parliament badly defeats the UPC government's claim of having been elected by the people of Uganda through a Parliamentary process. Ugandans are greatly perturbed at seeing the UPC government taking basic decisions such as inviting foreign troops to come and participate in a fratricide war without first consulting or getting the approval of the people of Uganda (through their representatives).

It is our strong conviction that Parliament is the repository of all powers for entering into any foreign treaties or agreements especially those treaties or agreements which involve bringing in foreign troops to assist or participate in curbing insurgencies within the country.

Other most worrying aspects of the presence of these foreign elements concern the terms or conditions and possibly the motives of their coming into the country.

It is worth noting that these foreign countries are not party at all to the civil war now going on in Uganda. They have no stake whatsoever in the confrontation. But can they be sacrificing the lives of their nationals and all on mere charitable or humanitarian grounds? They cannot be doing it for communistic ideological purposes either. For all we know, the UPC has publicly denounced their socialist tendencies since the beginning of their second term in office. And, judging from avariciousness or the wealth they have amassed and from the behaviour and conduct of many ministers and other government officials, no Ugandan leader in the present government would be proud to identify himself with socialistic tendencies.

So what is it that would let so many hundreds and hundreds of North Koreans traverse the vast distance between their country and Uganda to come and fight a jungle war in a country whose geography they are not familiar with and against enemies about whom they hardly know? Why should they sacrifice so much: leave their homes, families, their professions in their country to come to die (some have definitely died) in the bushes of Uganda? What common bond, in the absence of ideological, cultural or political ties do these men have with their hosts?

This again brings back to mind the question of the terms or conditions on which they were invited. Very often President Obote speaks against "mortgaging" the country to foreigners. Oddly enough, the UPC's move to bring in foreign troops for the purpose of assisting them to stay in power could be viewed as a clear example of "mortgaging" the country to foreigners.

Admitting that there was indeed great pressure for inviting foreign troops without prior consultation with or approval of parliament, one wonders why, of all countries, the government's choice was North-Korea, a country which is so politically and economically backward. Why not invite from among our traditional friendly countries like Britain, Canada, U.S.A., Russia, West Germany etc.. which are more economically, scientifically, politically advanced and whose assistance in this regard would have been more easily understood and greatly appreciated.

There are also other important implications surrounding this phenomenon of inviting foreign "mercenaries." Our army for the last two or so years has been subjected to intensive military training by professional soldiers in the Commonwealth Military Training Team and other countries on bilateral arrangements. By now our soldiers should therefore be efficient in any kind of war, given a good motivation and allowed conducive conditions of service.

On the other hand, bringing in foreign troops may give the erroneous and dangerous impression that the UNLA does not command the confidence of its political superiors. If it had been a question of insufficient numbers, government has had enough time to recruit more able-bodied Ugandans into the army. Since the guerrilla affair has been going on for more than three years now.

We wish to remind the government as well as our foreign friends who would like to help us in our quest for peace that the real problems disrupting peace and stability in Uganda have very little to do with military affairs. The core of Uganda's problems is political instability which calls for a political approach. And Ugandans are mature enough to be able to arrive at an amicable solution capable of restoring this country's dignity and respectability in the eyes of the world as full and equal partners in the world community of nations. This can only come through talks which are the cheapest but surest and safest way of getting out of our vicious circle.

CSO: 3400/407

ZAMBIA

TRADE DEAL WITH ROMANIA

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Zambia and Romania will soon exchange goods under a K20 million barter protocol, acting Permanent Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr Fabian Chikuma said yesterday.

The protocol was signed by Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa in October when he went to Bucharest.

A 12-man Romanian trade delegation which has been in the country for a week has already concluded market research on the type of goods that country would like to import.

Negotiations with Zambian businessmen had been conducted at the ministry headquarters and "there is no doubt that the protocol would be implemented," Mr Chikuma said.

"Zambia is particularly interested in importing raw materials for her industries because only by so doing can we survive," he said.

The Romanian trade delegation is led by the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Chief of the African department in the ministry, Mr Ion Pascale.

Officiating at a reception in honour of the Romanian team at the weekend, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Richard Zimba, said the negotiations had been a success.

Mr Pascale conceded that the businessmen in both countries showed "great interest" to exchange the goods.

Among the Zambians companies which were involved in negotiations with the Romanian team include Zambia Bata Shoe Company, Kafue Textiles, Zambia Pork Products, ZAMEFA, Whitbl Enterprise, Amiran, Zamhort and Tobacco Board of Zambia.

In an interview, Romanian Charge d'Affaires to Zambia Mr Dumitri Nica said Romania is willing to import Zambian fruits, vegetables, cotton, groundnuts, coffee, hides, copper materials and other products in the country.

Romania in turn, he said, can offer in exchange for these items, chemical products, drugs, consumer goods, machinery, coaches, trucks and spare parts.

"In spite of the economic problems, our two countries could be facing, we should strive to co-operate and implement our protocol as agreed by our two Presidents," Mr Nica said.

CSO: 3400/415

ZAMBIA

NATION TO GET MORE AID FROM NORWAY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Zambia will this year be allocated between K33 and K35 million Norwegian grants out of a total of K1,270 million earmarked for developing countries, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

Resident representative for the Royal Norwegian consulate to Zambia, Mr Arnfinn Sorensen said the Zambian share represented between 30 to 40 percent increase more than last year which stood at K25 million at current price.

Of the nine main recipients of Norwegian aid in Africa and Asia, Zambia was given "a very high priority" in the field of agricultural development in line with the policy of the Party and its Government.

Mr Sorensen was clarifying a report published on Monday which implied that Norwegian aid towards agriculture and fisheries in Third World countries had dwindled from about half of the overall sum to one fifth in a short time.

He reaffirmed that there were no indications whatsoever that his country's grant allocations to Zambia would be decreased. On the contrary these would be steadily increased.

"Norway is supporting developing countries mostly in Africa and Asia and the total annual allocations have increased every year," Mr Sorensen said.

But he noted that while the total Norwegian allocations to the developing countries' agricultural sector did not get the same increase, the money went to other vital projects like health, education, hydropower development, road construction and high technical projects.

"Taking into account the bad food situation in many countries in Africa and Asia especially, it was concluded that a bigger share of the total Norwegian allocations should go to agriculture and food production."

Mr Sorensen who is the Norwegian Agency International Development (NORAD) representative in Zambia, made it clear that Norway would never slash aid to poor countries.

He was supported by Norad assistant resident representative to Lusaka, Mr Erik Berg who emphasised that his organisation's assistance to agriculture in Zambia would be almost double in relation to the original planning figures for 1984-87.

The original figure stood at nearly K10 million but Norway had decided through sectoral agreement on agriculture between the two countries to double that amount to about K20 million.

Mr Berg said Norad had approved three new projects to be concentrated in Northern Province. These were storage and marketing project in cooperation with the Northern Cooperative Union (NCU) and the establishment of an adoptive research planning team.

Another was the extension training project within the department of agriculture at Kasama. "All these projects have been approved, funds allocated and are ready to start in 1985," he said.

CSO: 3400/14 6

ZAMBIA

ZAIREAN REFUGEES REFUSE TO GO HOME

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Dec 84 p 5

[Text] Nearly all 1,200 Zairean refugees who entered Zambia in Luapula Province three weeks ago have refused to return home for fear of their lives.

A senior official at the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) said yesterday that the refugees, who were camped at schools in the province, were now building shelters they would move into when schools reopen in January.

"We had a little more than 1,200 refugees in the area and only about 400 have since gone home. The rest are still there and are receiving the necessary medical care and food. We believe they faced some dangers, otherwise they would not have fled from home," he said.

He explained that the UNHCR was rendering the aid through the Catholic Secretariat and the councils which were assisting the victims.

"We went through the council and the Roman Catholic secretariat and we have allocated funds for that group (K20,000) on anticipation that this money will not be spent at one time but that it will be there to assist if more refugees come," he explained.

CSO: 3400/415

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

PULP PROJECT DISCUSSED--Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO) is holding discussions with various international organisations on the construction of a pulp and paper project in the country, a ZIMCO spokesman announced in Lusaka yesterday. The project is earmarked for 1985 when it is expected that a financial package for the project would have been worked out between ZIMCO and the international corporations and financial institutions that have expressed interest in investing in the project. The plant which is estimated to be set up at a cost of 80 million US Dollars will be situated near Kitwe on the banks of the Kafue River. ZIMCO participation in the equity will be a minimum of 51 percent shareholding, the spokesman said. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Dec 84 p 1]

KAUNDA LAUDS ZCCM--President Kaunda has commended Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) for the efforts it was making in the programme of the economic diversification. Dr Kaunda said the copper prices had drastically fallen and all efforts aimed at seeking new sources of revenue were appreciated. The President was speaking on arrival at Kasaba Bay when Mr Joseph Chileshe, director of Circuit Holdings, a ZCCM subsidiary which is renovating Kasaba Bay presented him with a modified six-wheel Land-Rover for game viewing. It was important for Zambia, Dr Kaunda said, that other firms should emulate ZCCM in the diversification of the country's industrial base. Dr Kaunda said the investment into the tourism industry would certainly produce good results as ZCCM was always an achiever of the desired results. On agriculture, which is also the country's major sector for economic diversification, the President said it was important for farmers to heed the advice of agricultural officers. Only then can they get the desired results of mixed production to feed the people and earn some foreign exchange, he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Dec 84 p 1]

JAPAN DONATES GRAIN SHEDS--The Japanese government is to give Zambia grain sheds worth four million American dollars (about K8 million) Japanese second secretary at the Embassy in Lusaka, Mr Yasufumi Kotake said. Mr Kotake said the Japanese government agreed on December 11 to give Zambia grain sheds but the pact between his country and Zambia has yet to be signed. Meanwhile, a Senior Workshop Supervisor with Nippon Motor Sales (Z) Limited, Mr Rodson Sebente has returned from the Toyota Centre in Japan where he went for a three-month technical Training Course. Mr Sebente was sponsored by the Japanese Association of Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS). Mr Sebente

who before joining Nippon Motors was a Warrant Officer Class 22 in the Army, said the courses he has done have enabled him to understand Toyota vehicles better. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Dec 84 p 3]

CSO: 3400/415

ZIMBABWE

AIR FORCE UNOPERATIONAL AS FIGHTING FORCE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 Vol 25 No 25 p 4

[Text]

The Zimbabwe Air Force (ZAF) is now unoperational as a fighting force. Its nominal commander, **Pakistani** Air Vice-Marshal **Azim Daudpota**, is unlikely to stay on after June 1985. (His first one-year contract ended last June). ZAF commander-designate, Air Vice-Marshal **Josiah Tungamirai**, who until 1982 was third in the army hierarchy, has already largely eclipsed Daudpota. But if ZAF is to survive, Zimbabwe will have to engage a foreign maintenance and training team to replace the **Pakistanis**. **Britain** is committed enough with the 60-strong British Military Advisory & Training Team (BMATT) still in situ. And it is unlikely that any other western country would be interested. Zimbabwe might therefore turn to **China**, which has already offered a package including aircraft and training. Certainly the Chinese artillery instructors in Zimbabwe (AC Vol 25 No 18) are highly competent and well-liked.

The sabotage of ZAF's Thornhill base in June 1982, almost certainly by former members of the Rhodesian SAS paid for by **South African** military intelligence, had a catastrophic snow-ball effect. The nucleus of able officers who stayed on after independence has gone; training is still years from producing replacement personnel and pilots; equipment is deteriorating fast for lack of spare parts and adequate maintenance skills; and morale is low. Tungamirai is perhaps the only senior officer with cause for satisfaction. In August he was nominated by prime minister **Robert Mugabe** to the 14-man politbureau (AC Vol 25 No 17). But Tungamirai has no experience of flying. He first went in the air in 1982 in a *Hawk* trainer jet - an experience which he appeared profoundly to dislike.

When Daudpota and 30 Pakistan Air Force officers arrived unannounced in July 1983 as part of a desperate effort to shore up ZAF, western countries, particularly Britain, were pleased. The Pakistan Air

Force is schooled in the tradition and procedures of the RAF, and it was hoped that this would encourage white officers to stay on. However, the seeds of ZAF's disintegration were contained in the inevitable antagonism with ZANU and ZANLA towards the almost exclusively white corps of airforcemen at whose hands the guerrillas suffered during the war.

After independence 800 former guerrillas were installed in the airforce regiment, which is responsible for security. But flying, maintenance and administration were left in white hands. Hostility towards the whites bubbled over after the Thornhill affair. By the time senior white officers had been detained and tortured in their interrogators' determination to prove their complicity in the sabotage, resignations from the airforce came in floods. The last white officer was released in December 1984. But the chance of salvaging ZAF had disappeared. Even before Thornhill ZAF had a personnel problem: of its 1,500 employees (down from a peak of 2,500 during the height of the war in 1978) about half were trainees.

Of the 230 active ZAF pilots in 1978, only 12 remain. There are not enough Zimbabwean pilots to fly the few aircraft ZAF has. Pakistanis had to ferry to Zimbabwe the six replacement *Hawker Hunters* brought from Britain. A few black Zimbabweans have been trained up to flying helicopters, but it takes five years to produce a fighter pilot. Ground maintenance is almost as stretched. Pakistanis are providing engineering training, but at present ZAF is dependent on Britons recruited on three-year contracts to fill the gap (AC Vol 24 No 16).

With Air Commodore **John Barnes**, fourth in line in the pre-sabotage hierarchy, recently retired, ZAF has lost all but one of its top 12 officers. Thornhill is now commanded by Group Captain **Albert Nkanza**, another non-Zimbabwean. Formerly second-in-command of the **Ghanaian** Air Force, Nkanza is believed to have blown the whistle on the last **Rawlings** coup and been forced to flee when it succeeded. He is regarded as an excellent officer but is unpopular with the air force politicians and has been the target of death threats. The top black Zimbabwean after Tungamirai is Group Captain **Peter Ngulu**, commander of New Sarum base outside Harare.

The conditions offered to expatriate airmen, of whom the Pakistanis are most prominent, have bred a certain amount of resentment among Zimbabwean personnel. The Pakistani officers enjoy conditions which are remarkably generous by local standards, including free housing, cars and servants, food allowances and remittable salaries. None of these is available to Zimbabwean airmen, many of whom feel that the Pakistanis are more interested in the pleasures of their new lifestyle than serving ZAF.

Daudpota does not get on with Tungamirai, and is seen by junior officers as being unwilling, or unable, to make decisions. The majority prefer dealing with Tungamirai ●

Footnote

ZAF now has seven *Hawk* trainer jets but has no black Zimbabweans to fly them. During the Thornhill sabotage one *Hawk* was lightly damaged and fully repaired, two were seriously damaged, taken to Britain and repaired, and one was written off. Of the original *Hawk* purchase contract, four were delivered after the sabotage ●

CSO: 3400/390

ZIMBABWE

REASONS FOR CHIDZERO'S DEPARTURE REPORTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 12 Dec 84 Vol 25 No 25 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE: FIN MIN BUNKS. Businessmen in Harare are much saddened by the decision of **Bernard Chidzero**, who has been the key economics minister since **Robert Mugabe** took power in 1980, to return to UNCTAD in Geneva. He was the focus of hope among western diplomats in Zimbabwe, because he seemed to epitomise the pragmatic, non-Marxist side to the Mugabe administration. His star rose in 1981, when the fiery **Enos Nkala** was pushed out of the finance ministry and sidelined to the ministry of national supply, leaving Chidzero in full command of the economy.

We understand there were three main reasons for Chidzero's departure:

1. He was upset by changes among his key personnel. Three of his top civil servants have been moved away to other jobs: **Tom Mswaka** (to *Delta Corporation*), **Tim Mzondo** and **Mudzi Nziramasanga**. All three strongly favoured a mixed economy.
2. Chidzero believes that the ZANU party congress in August has led to a strengthening of the central committee's commitment to socialism.
3. His **French-Canadian** wife, a musician, has not been happy in Harare, where she has lamented a lack of genuine multi-racialism, mainly due - she feels - to inflexible white attitudes. Mugabe has found it hard to find a replacement who will be acceptable both to the international banks, who have been looking nervously at Zimbabwe, and the central committee, which is impatient with the cautious pace of socialist change ●

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